A RELATION OF A VOYAGE TO GVIANA.

DESCRIBING THE CLIMAT,

Scituation, fertilitie, prouisions and commodities of that Country, containing seuen Prouinces, and other Signiories within that Territory: Together, with the manners, customes, behauiors, and dispositions of the people.

Performed by ROBERT HARCOVRT, *of* Stanton Harcourt *Esquire.*

The Patent for the Plantation of which Country, *his Maiestie hath granted to the said* ROBERT HARCOVRT *vnder the Great Seale.*

NOMB. 14. 7, 8.

The Land which we walked thorow to search it, it is a very good Land. If the Lord loue vs, he will bring vs into this land, and will giue it vs.



AT LONDON

Printed by IOHN BEALE, for W[illegible], and are to be sold at his shop in Pauls Church-yard at the signe of the Swan. 1633.

MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM

To the high and

Mighty Prince, CHARLES, *Prince* of GREAT BRITAINE:



Auing had tryall (*most worthy Prince*) *of your most renowned Brother Prince* Hē-rie *his many fauours towardes mee, and princely furtherance of my humble sute vnto his Maiestie your royall Father, and our dread Soueraigne, for obtayning for mee his gracious Letters Pattents for the planting and inhabiting of all that tract of Land, and part of* Guiana, *betweene the riuers of* Amazones, *&* Dessequebe, *scituate*

tuate in America, *vnder the Equinoctiall Line: Whereof I haue taken possession to his Maiesties vse, and discouered the maritime parts. I was greatly thereby incouraged to proceed in the enterprise, and had (vnder his Maiesties fauour) deuoted my selfe vnto his seruice. But now seeing (by Gods permission) your excellent Brother his princely Honour, by right of succession is fallen vpon your Highnesse, and verily hoping, that you will not onely equall, but also exceed him in vertuous exercises, and aduancing all honorable actiõs, and worthy enterprises; I haue in like maner religiously vowed the best fruits and effects of my indeauors vnto your Highnesse seruice. And forasmuch as that part of the world which wee now call* America, *was heretofore in the yeere of our Lord* 1170. *discouered, conquered, and possessed by* Madoc, *one of the sons of* Owen Gwyneth *prince of north-Wales: I therfore (in all humble*

Guryn Owen.

reuerence

reuerence) preſent the proſecution of this high Action vnto your gracious Patronage, principally belonging of right vnto you, being the honourable, true, and worthy Succeſſor to the Principality of VVales. *If my trauell & ſeruice therein ſhall perform ought, woorthy of your Princely regard, I ſhall much glory thereat, and account it my happieſt fortune, and greateſt honour: And ſhall heartily pray vnto the King of Kings, to continue in your Highneſſe a pious, and inuincible heart; and to giue you a conquering and victorious hand; and the dominion of many rich and mighty Kingdomes in this world, and in the worlde to come, a Crowne of Glorie, in his eternall Kingdome.*

Your Highneſſe

moſt humble deuoted ſeruant,

ROBERT HARCOVRT.

To the Readers,

ADVENTVRERS, FAVORERS, and wel-willers to the Plantation in GVIANA.

IT is the part of valiant and noble ſpirites to apply their indeuours to honourable and woorthie atchiuements: but chiefely to frame their actions therein by the rule of vertue, and accompliſh the end for which they were created, which is in their vocations to ſerue and glorifie GOD, and to doe good vnto others: For the better performance of their dueties in that behalfe, let them examine their inclinations and diſpoſitions in the courſe of their life, and what they finde themſelues moſt inclined vnto, to that let them ſeriouſly bend their forces; either to cheriſh or ſuppreſſe it; to follow or forſake it, according as it tendeth to vertue or vice; to honour or diſgrace.

As touching the courſes of life, inclining to the better part, ſome men are naturally giuen to bee ſchollers, either in Diuinity, Philoſophy, or other learning; ſome are more inclined to be Statiſts; ſome to be Souldiers, and trauellers; ſome deſire to bee Citizens, and Merchants; and ſome like beſt to leade Countrey life, and follow husbandry; and otherſome are wholly

wholly inclined to the Mechannicall trades, and handy crafts. In all which professions, as men are naturally addicted more, or lesse, they attaine to perfection, and may thereby accomplish the end for which they were created. But to vndertake any profession contrary to a mans naturall inclination, is a losse of time, a worke that yeldeth no profit, but breedeth many inconueniences, and destroyeth nature: For the meere Scholler will neuer bee good Statist, Souldier, Merchant, nor Mechanicall tradesman, (yet learning is a singular helpe in all these professions) neither will the professed Souldier euer attaine to exquisite perfection in learning, or in the other professions; so likwise of the rest. The naturall inclination of man, may bee somwhat restrained, corrected, and reformed, but is rarely and hardly altered.

Naturam expellas furca licèt, vsque recurret

In these and all other professions whatsoeuer, men may so proceede in their particular societies, that each seuerall company in his proper vocation, may bee a help, camfort, and support vnto the rest: and they are firmely bound both by the law of God, and Nature, to exercise and follow their professions for the benefit of others: not couetеously seeking their owne gaine only thereby; but charitably, respecting first the glory of God, and then the honour of their Prince, and profit of their Countrey, which is the end for which they were created

To the end therefore that our Countreymen of all professions in this Kingdome may bee worthily induced to performe their duties in that kinde not only at home in their owne Countrey, but also abroade in forraigne parts, whereseoeuer any of our Nation shall bee imployed, eyther by discouery or conqueſt, for the reducing of vnknowne and barbarous people (void of all knowledge of God, and ciuill gouernement) to Christianity and the subiection and obedience of our Soueraigne, and that such others as want imployment, or competent meanes to follow

low their professions, and are slipt aside from vertuous exercises, and honourable enterprises, to idle wantonnesse, effeminate disorders, and other extrauagant courses of life, may bee recalled, reformed, and encouraged (by better endeuours) to performe their duties to God, their Prince, and their Countrey. I thought it conuenient to propound vnto them a worthy and memorable enterprise: (for the prosecution and accomplishing whereof, it hath gratiously pleased his Maiesty to grant mee priuiledge by Pattent) namely, the discouery and plantation of a part of the great, rich, & mighty Empire of Guiana: wherein they shall finde variety of imployments to spend their times worthily in their seuerall vocations; plentifull meanes to supply all wants and necessities; and many worthy aduentures to obtaine immortall renowne and perpetuall fame.

And for asmuch as all mens actions are subiect to miscensure, and some (perhaps) may thinke the labour lost, which is bestowed in this enterprise, foreiudgeing the Countrey being rude, barbarous and heathen, to bee vnprofitable; I will therefore here particularly shew wherein our Countreymen of the seuerall professions before mentioned, may profitably labour in this worke, and performe thereby to God a seruice most acceptable, and register their fame to all posteritie.

First, the Scholler in diuine learning may worthily labour the conuersion of infinite numbers of vnbeleeuing people, who may be reduced to a quiet, sober, and ciuill life: the scoller in Philosophy, and other Learning, may doe much good by training vp of the youth in the knowledge of the litterall arts, and by the practise of his skill in Phisicke and Chirurgery: the Statist may highly aduance his Princes seruice, and his Countries good, by giuing ayd vnto this action, and his discreet and prouident furtherance in managing the businesse thereof: The Souldier and Traueller, by bearing armes in the execution of this noble enterprise, and by memorable discoueries of strange

and vnknowne Countries and Nations, may open the way to increase and inlarge the Dominion of our Soueraigne: the Merchant by assisting the plantation there, and by erecting conuenient factories for that purpose, may highly increase the trade of merchandise, by returning thence the riches and commodities there found and gathered. The Countrey-man that professeth husbandry and tillage of the earth, may also be sufficiently imploted for the increase of corne and eatteil, and in planting, gathering, and getting as many rare and necessary fruits and prouisions, as shall be needefull for the life of man. And lastly, the Mechanicall tradesman, and such as exercise the handy crafts, (in which company I include all sorts of labourers) may by this action of Guiana, highly aduance their trades and occupations, to their owne vnspeakable profit, and benefit of others, by their diuers and sundry workes for seuerall vses, and for persons of all quallity whatsoeuer; and may teach the people of that Countrey (being once conuerted to christianity, and brought to the knowledge of ciuill gouernement) such seuerall trades, as our experience shall finde necessarie for them, and conuenient for vs.

Hauing heere particularly shewed wherein our Countreymen of diuers professions may worthily follow their vocations, and imploy their endeuours in this action: I leaue the matter whereon they are to worke, to be more fully expressed in the following discourse.

And because they may the better be encouraged in this enterprise, by examples of the like nature: let vs looke into the discoueries and conquests, performed by the Spaniards, in the East and West Indies; but chiefely in the West: where with a small number, and as it were with a handfull of men, Hernando Cortez a Spaniard, in the yeere of our Lord 1519. discouered and conquered that great, mighty, and rich Kingdome of New Spaine, and the Citie of Mexico.

And

And in the yeere of our Lord 1531. Don Francisco Pizarro *attempted the conquest of the great Kingdome of* Peru; *he vanquished* Atibalipa, *the King of that Country, conquered and subdued many spacious and rich Prouinces; and in the end after infinite perils and dangers by practise of the Indians and much variety of fortune, by ciuill warres with his owne Nation, he atchiued his enterprise. The particulars of these discoueries and conquests, are more at large recounted by* Peter Martyr *in his Decades, by* Benzo, *and diuers other Authors, to which for breuities sake I referre you. The honour these Spaniards gained by these discoueries and conquests, was doubtlesse great: but the benefit that ensued to the Crowne of* Spaine, *and all the Spanish Nation thereby, was infinite beyond expectation, as amply may appeare in the Authors late mentioned, and in the Naturall and Morrall history of the East and West Indies, written by* Iosephus Acosta.

Let vs also note the wonderfull workes of God in those Countries, and his great mercy thereby shewed to the Indians, who by their continuall conuersation with Christians, are reduced from their abhominable life and cruell manners, to the knowledge of God, and their former infidelity, and to the fruition of the holy Ghost in Baptisme; for in all those great Prouinces, conquered in New Spaine, *the people are generaly conuerted to Christianity: for about the yeere of our Lord* 1524. *there went diuers learned men into those parts, who by learning the Indians languages, and their painefull diligence in teaching and instructing youth, did so effectually proceed in that laborious worke, that within the limits of many hundred leagues, there are few or none vnchristened. The beginning of that Worke was very difficult, by reason of the vnapinesse of the Indians, so long imbrued in cruell sacrifices of humane bloud, and abhominable Idolatry, and by the continuall malice of the diuell, rebelling against God, and striuing to maintaine*

his owne kingdome: but in the end their constant and painefull indeuours so farre preuailed, that Christian religion increased amongst them, to the establishing of many Bishopricks in New Spaine, besides diuers Schooles of learning. So likewise in Peru, and diuers other Countries, conquered by the Spaniaras, the conuersions of the people haue proceeded to no lesse admirable effects.

As touching the state of common wealth, they haue all sorts of Gouernours, and Magistrates in great honour and reputation; houses of Nobility and Gentry flourish, and increase amongst them; Souldiers, and trauellers are regarded highly, and worthily rewarded; Merchants, and tradesmen prosper, and gather wealth in extraordinary measure; what shall I say more, there bee few or no professions or trades amongst vs, in these parts of Christendome, but the same are vsed, followed, and practised in great perfection, both in New Spaine, Peru, and other parts of the Indies, where the Spaniards haue preuailed by their Conquests.

By these memorable examples may our Nation (being in valour inferiour to none other vnder Heauen) bee moued and stirred vp to the vndertaking of this noble action of Guiana; which in respect of the climate, fertility of the soile, and tractable disposition of the people (whereof in the following discourse I haue spoken more at large) doth assure vs that (with Gods fauour and assistance) as great effects may bee wrought in the conuersion of these Nations, and as great benefit, and commoditie may arise to the Realme and Crowne of England, both in generall, and particular, as euer was performed or obtained by the Spanish Nation, since the first beginning of their trauels and discoueries.

For if they in New Spaine, and Peru, haue Cochenille, Anir, and Cotton woll; wee in Guiana haue also Cotton wooll Tobacco, Suger-Canes, diuers good commodities for

Dyers,

Dyers, and likewise in all likelihood Cochemille; and sundry sorts of excellent wood for ioyners worke, and other vses. If they haue variety of Apothecary drugges, and Balsome for Phisicke, and Chirurgery; so also haue wee, and those that are of admirable vertue. If they haue gold, siluer, and other mettalls; Pearles, and pretious stonnes; so doublesse wee in time may haue the like, hauing had good testimony thereof already; as plainely shall appeare hereafter, when time better serueth.

Moreouer, one singular aduantage wee haue before them to further, and aduance our enterprise, by the peculiar loue and affection of the people in those parts, towards our Nation before all others. For whereas the Spaniards were constrained by great labour, bloudy battailes, and much cruelty (for which they lost their hearts) to subdue the Indians; wee contrariwise are well entertained, and friendly receiued by them, being willing to hold commerce with vs; whereby wee haue a more secure and ready meane, to establish a peaceable and assured Commonwealth amongst them, for the imployment of all the seuerall professions of men mentioned before.

Finally, for your better inducement to the worthy vndertaking of this high action; let vs call to remembrance one excellent and materiall obseruation; that is the discouery of this Countrey of Guiana, was heretofore attempted by Sr. Walter Ralcigh, who made an honourable entry thereinto by the riuer of Orenoque; what hee then, and there discouered, and how great and assured his hopes were, of gaining to our Countrey inestimable riches, and subduing to the Crowne of England a potent Empire, was effectually, and faithfully published to the world by his owne penne; which excellent discourse I wish you to peruse, proceeding from so wise and iudiciall an Author; who if some knowne fortunes had not crossed his first intendiments, for the prosecuting of that enterprise) had

(in all likelihood) long before this time increased the honour of our Nation, by the reputation of the most famous and rich discouery and conquest that the world could afford.

Let vs herewithal obserue, that before his time it was often attempted by the Spaniards, but to small effect; for eyther by misfortune of shipwrack, discention amongst the most eminent persons in their Troopes, mutiny of the Souldiers, mistaking of the Commanders, or violent fury of the Indians (who beare an inueterate and mortall hatred against them) they haue euer failed of their purpose: whereof the said discourse of Sr. Walter Raleigh maketh particular mention more at large.

The continuall losse, and great misfortunes that haue followed the Spaniards from time to time, in all their attempts of this discouery and conquest, for the spate almost of an hundred yeeres; and the fortunate successe that most happily fauoured the other in his first attempt thereof, may bee a great presumtion, and may giue vs an assured hope, that the powerfull hand of God doth worke for vs in this behalfe; and hath reserued the execution of this action for the honour of our Nation.

Which forcible considerations, gaue me great encouragement to repaire the decay of so worthy an enterprise, not with intent to rob him of his honour, who first of all our Nation (nobly with great iudgement and valour) gaue the onset; but rather to doe him more honour, by working vpon his foundation, and prosecuting this proiect, according to his first designes, which doubtlesse aimed at the glory of God, his Soueraignes seruice, and his Countries good.

Hereupon I made triall of my fortune in the attempt, and haue found the successe so prosperous and hopefull, (although it hath been chargeable vnto mee) and my acceptance so free and friendly amongst the Indians, that it hath giuen not only to my selfe, but also to the rest of my associats, (who with the loue and good liking of the people, haue liued and remained in

Guiana

Guiana for the ſpace of three yeares) good aſſurance of repaying the charge paſt with trebble recompence; and a reſolued courage to proceed in the enterpriſe, to the proſecution whereof, we haue deuoted both our ſubſtance and our ſelues.

And becauſe the life of this Action conſiſteth in the timely progreſſe thereof, and requireth the aſſiſtance of many Aduenturers; I thought it very needful to lay before you theſe former examples, and materiall conſiderations: and therewithall doe recommend vnto your view this following Diſcourſe (wherein I haue compiled the hopefull fruites of my painefull trauels) thereby to moue you to wipe away from your eyes, the cloudie incredulous blindneſſe that poſſeſſed our forefathers in the dayes of Henry the ſeuenth, when they reiected the offer made by Batholomew Columbus, in the behalfe of his brother Chriſtopher Columbus, and therby loſt the fruition of thoſe ineſtimable riches in the Weſt Indies, which now we ſee poſſeſſed by the Spaniſh Nation: And alſo doe inuite and ſummon my Country-men in generall, to rouze vp their valour, to quicken and ſpurre on their endeuours, to be coadiutors with vs in this action, both of honour and profit.

And becauſe it may be obiected to the diſcouragement of ſuch as may haue otherwiſe a deſire to inhabit Guiana, that the Spaniards inhabiting about Cumana, Margarita, and Trinidado, may diſturb our Plantation, and indanger the liues of thoſe that ſhall make the firſt ſettlement there; I thought good to reſolue all ſuch as haue affection to make themſelues Conquerors of that goodly Country, that from the King of Spaines Indies nothing can offend them; for Guiana being ſeated in the head of the Briſes, and to the wind-ward of all the Spaniſh Indies, the current alſo of the Sea ſetting to the Weſt, maketh it impoſſible for any Shipping to turne it vp from the forenamed places towards vs. The Spaniard therefore can no way offend vs but by a preparation out of Spaine it ſelfe. And

when

whensoeuer he shall finde himselfe at so great leisure, as to send a Fleet out of Spaine to seeke vs out vpon the shallow coast of Guiana, eyther we shall frustrate that attempt by raising a Fort defensible for two or three moneths (for they must famish if they stay longer) or else by setting our selues aboue two or three of the ouerfalles of the Riuers, where one hundred men will defend themselues against fiue thousand. But I am perswaded that the Spaniards will take great deliberation, and be well aduised of all insuing accidents, before they giue any attempt vpon vs: for we doe not finde that they haue yet attempted any thing vpon Virginia, which lieth in their way homeward from the west Indies, albeit there haue passed many years since the first Plantation there. And surely, if Virginia had not a sharpe winter, which Guiana hath not (which Country of Guiana is blest with a perpetuall Summer, and a perpetuall Spring) and that it had that store of victuals which Guiana hath, it would in a short time grow to be a most profitable place. But thus much I can auow truely, that from Guiana, without any great labour, there may be returned within the yeare, good store of Cotton Wooll, very rich Dyes, diuers sorts of Gummes, many sorts of Fethers, all kindes of rich Woods, Balsamums, Iasper, and Porpherie stone, Waxe, Honey, and Tobacco, and so euery yeare may we pay the Transportation, vntill we encrease in people to make Sugars, and discouer Mines.

If the paines past bestowed in my first attempt, may taste of your gratefull acceptance, and that I may obtaine your willing furtherance in the future, I shall then thinke my paines well imployed, and delight my selfe in labouring for your profit; and we all shall gaine honour and reputation, by vndergoing the burden of so worthy a worke; whereby our Nation shall bee greatly enriched, the Dominion of our Soueraigne much enlarged, and Gods seruice in those Countries highly aduanced.

R. H.

A RELATION OF A VOYAGE TO *Guiana* performed by *Robert Harcourt* of *Stanton Harcourt* in the Countie of OXFORD *Esquire*.

IN the yeare of our Lord 1608. and the three and twentieth of March, when I had furnished my selfe with one ship of foureſcore Tunnes called the Roſe; a Pinneſſe of ſixe and thirtie Tunnes called the Patience; and a Shallop of nine Tunnes called the Lilly, which I built at *Dartmouth*; and had finiſhed my other buſineſſe there, and prepared all things in readineſſe to begin my voyage, the winde reaſonably ſeruing, I then imbarked my companie, as followeth. 23. of March 1608.

In the Roſe, I was accompanied with captaine *Edward Fiſher*, captaine *Edward Harvey*, maſter *Edward Gifford*, and my coſen *Thomas Harcourt*: And beſides them, I had of Gentlemen and others one and thirtie The Roſe.

land men, two Indians, and three and twentie Mariners and Saylers.

The Patience. In the *Patience*, my brother captain *Michael Harcort* had with him of gentlemen and others twentie landmen, and eleuen Mariners and Saylers.

The Lilly. In the *Lilly*, *Iesper Lilly* the Master, had one landman, and two Saylers: so that my iust number (too great for so few ships of no greater burden) was in all fourescore & seuenteen, wherof threescore were land-men.

Land men 60. Being thus imbarked, wee set saile from the Rainge at *Dartmouth* the said three and twentieth of March; but the winde altering vpon a sudden, put vs back againe that euening; and about two of the clock the next morning (it comming better for vs) we weighed anchor, and put to Sea: the euening following we lost sight of the Lyzart, and steered away for the Canaries.

They set saile the 23. of March.

The first of Aprill 1609. The Shallop in danger to be lost. Vpon Saturday the first of Aprill 1609. towards the euening the winde increased and grew so violent, that my Shallop (which we towed in a Cablet by reason of the foule weather) was that night seperated from vs; for by the rage and fury of the winde and Sea, the Cablet brake in sunder, and the little Barke was in great danger to be cast away, but it pleased God to preserue her, for the next morning we discryed her to *Leeward* of vs, contrary to our expectation, hauing giuen her lost.

Then holding on our course, the seuenth day wee fell with *Alegranza* and *Lancerote*, two Islands of the *Canaries*: wee stoode in with *Alegranza* and came to anchor on the South-west side thereof; that euening and the next day I landed my company to exercise their limbs on shoare: in this Island we found no inhabitants.

They arriue at *Alegranza*.

habitants, nor fresh-water, neither fruitfull tree, plant, herbe, grasse, nor any thing growing that was good, onely an abundance of vnwholsome Sea-foule, which after one meale were vnsauory & distasteful, & a few wilde Capritos, or wilde Goats, which the craggy rocks defended frō our hands, and hungry mouthes.

The eighth of Aprill we departed from *Alegranza*, and directed our course for *Tenerife*, another of the Ilands. The eleuenth day I sent the Pinnesse, and the Shalloppe to water at the calmes, and there to attend my comming; but with my Shippe I held my course for *Orotaua*, a towne on the other side of the Island, in hope to get some wine amongst the Merchants there; but not being able (by reason of a contrary winde) to double *Punta de Nega*, wee altered our course from wine to water. And the twelfth day wee Passed by *Santa Cruz*, and watered that euening at the Calmes. *Tenerife.*

This watering place is very conuenient for all such as passe by those Ilands, and is thus to bee found; there is a wooden crosse neere vnto it, the high *Pike* of *Tenerife* beareth due North from it. There is also a ledge of rockes to the Eastward of the landing place, which is a short Sandy bay. When you are landed, you shall finde the place about fourty or fifty yardes from the Sea side. An excellent watering place.

The next day we met againe with the Pinnesse and the Shalloppe, who missing of the right place, had not yet watered, wherefore wee stood backe againe to guide them to it; but the winde preuenting vs, enforced them to seeke for water elsewhere, which with some dificulty they obtained vpon the fifteenth day in the morning.

Then wee stood on our course for the riuer of *Wiapoco* in *Guiana*, hauing a prosperous winde, faire weather, and a smooth Sea. The ninth day of May, wee fell into the current of the great and famous riuer of *Amazones*, which putteth out into the Sea such a violent and mighty streame of fresh water, that being thirty leagues from land, wee drunke thereof, and found it as fresh and good as in a spring or poole.

The riuer of *Amazones*.

Fresh water in the Sea 30 leagues from land.

This riuer for the great and wonderfull breadth, (containing at the mouth neere Sixty leagues) is rightly termed by *Iosephus Acosta* the Empresse and Queene of all flouds: and by *Hieronimus Girana Tarraconensis*: it is said to bee the greatest not only of all *India*, but also of the whole world; and for the greatnes is called of many the sweete Sea: It riseth and floweth from the Mountaines of *Peru*, and draweth out her streams in many windings & turnings vnder the Equinoctiall, for the space of one thousand & fiue hundred leagues and more: although from her fountaines and springs vnto the Sea it is but six hundred. When wee entred into the aforesaid current, wee sounded, and had fourty fouer fadome water, sandy founding. The tenth day the colour of the water changed, & became muddy, whitish, and thicke; then wee sounded againe at twelue of the clocke at noone, and had thirteene fadome; and seauenteene at fower in the after noone. The eleauenth day at eight of the clocke in the morning we made land, the vttermost point thereof bearing West from vs, and came to anchor in fiue fadome water.

Ioseph Acosta.

Hieron. Girana Tarraconensis.

The 11 of May they made land in *Guiana*.

At night the Patience putting in to neare the shoare came to anchor in 2 ½ fadome water vpon the floud, which

which fell from her vpon the ebbe, and left her dry vpon the Ooze, and the next floud comming in, did so shake and beate her against the ground, that before shee could get off, her rudder was beaten away, and her ribbes so rent and crased, that if Almighty God had not preserued her, she had been wrackt; but (God bee thanked) with much adoe shee came off into deeper water, and mended her rudder, as well as the time and place would afford meanes. Then wee followed on our course, coasting along to the North-north-west, the land so trending. It is very shoale all along this coast, the ground soft ooze, but no danger to bee feared, keeping our ship in fiue fadome water.

The Patiene in danger of wracke.

When wee came to the latitude of two degrees and a halfe, wee anchored in a goodly bay, by certaine Islands, called *Carripapoory* I did at that time forbeare to make particular discouery of this coast, intending (if God spare me life) to make a perfect discouery of the famous riuer of *Amazones*, and of her seuerall branches, and countries bordering vppon it, and of all this tract of land from the *Amazones*, vnto the riuer of *Wiapoco*, which containeth many goodly Prouinces, and Signiories, which are in this discourse, but briefely mentioned; For at this time I purpose onely to prosecute my first proiect, which hastened mee vnto another place.

Islands called *Carripapory*.

From hence I stood along the coast, and the seauenteenth of May, I came to anchor in the Bay of *Wiapoco*: where the Indians came off vnto vs in two or three * Canoes, as well to learne of what Nation wee were, as also to trade with vs, who vnderstanding

The Bay of *Wiapoco*.

Indian boats.

that wee were English men boldly came aboard vs one of them could speake our language well, and was knowne to some of my company to bee an Indian, that sometime had been in England, and serued S^r. *Iohn Gilbert* many yeeres: they brought with them such dainties as their country yeeldeth, as hennes, fish, pinas, platanes, potatoes, bread of *Cassani*, and such like cates, which were heartily welcome to my hungry company: In recompence whereof, I gaue them knives, beades, Iewes trumpes, and such toies, which well contented them. But when I had awhile entertained them, and made knowne vnto them the returne of the Indian *Martin* their countryman, whom I brought with mee out of England, they seemed exceeding ioyfull, supposing that hee had been dead, being aboue foure yeares since hee departed from them.

The Indian before mentioned to haue serued S^r. *Iohn Gilbert* (whose name was Iohn) whilest hee liued (for he is now dead, and died a Christian) was a great helpe vnto vs, because hee spake our language much better then either of those that I brought with mee, and was euer firme & faithful to vs, vntill his death. By him I vnderstood that their town was scituate vpō the east side of the hil in the mouth of *Wiapoco*, & was called *Caripo*: that the Indian *Martin* was Lord therof, and that in his absence his brother was chiefe. Moreouer hee certified me that the principall Indian of that riuer was called *Carasana*, (who by good fortune) was then at *Caripo*, and so hauing spent sometime in other conference and friendly entertainement, they tooke their leaue, and departed for that time. I lent one of

A village called *Caripo*.

my

my company with them to giue notice to *Carafana*, & the rest of the Indians of *Caripo*, that I had brought home their Countryman *Martin*, whom they all thought to be dead, and another of their Nation also, who had kindred and friends amongst them: to desire him to come aboord my ship, and to bring with him the principall Indians of *Caripo*, that I might declare vnto them the cause of my comming into their Country, and conferre with them of other matters intended for their good. The next day I came into the riuer of *Wiapoco*, and Anchored ouer against the *Sandy Bay*.

A messenger sent to the Indians.

The day following the Indians came aboord as I had desired and brought vs good store of their Country prouision: *Carafana*, and one or two more of them were attired in old clothes, which they had gotten of certaine Englishmen, who (by the direction of Sir *Walter Raleigh*) had traded there the yeere before; the rest were all naked both men and women; and this I obserued amongst them, that although the better sort of men (especially the *Yaios*) doe couer their priuities, by wearing ouer them a little peece of Cotton cloth pretily wouen after their manner; yet did I neuer see any of their women couered in any part, either aboue or beneath the waste, albeit they daily conuersed amongst vs, but were all (as the plaine prouerbe is) euen starke belly naked.

The Indians came aboord.

The chiefe men of the Nation of the *Yaios* couer their priuities.

The women generally goe all naked.

At their comming aboord my ship, first *Carafana* as the principall amongst them; and after him the rest, saluted and welcomed vs after their rude maner. I vsed them with all curtesie, and entertained them as wel as the straight roome would giue me leaue, giuing them

them good store of *Aquauitæ*, which they loue exceedingly: I presented to their view their two countrymen, *Martyn* the Lord of their towne, and *Anthony Canabre*, who was a christian, and had liued in *England* fourteen yeers, both which I had brought home vnto them: when they beheld them, and after salutations, and some conference knew to bee the same persons, whom they supposed had been long since dead, they expressed much ioy and contentment: and vnderstanding (from their owne mouthes) how well I had vsed them, they seemed to bee better pleased with our comming: and when their rude salutations to their new come countrymen were ended, I tooke them apart, and thus declared the cause of my comming.

Their conference with the Indians.

First, I brought to their remembrance the exploits performed by S^r. *Walter Raleigh* in their country, in the raigne of our late Soueraigne Queene *Elizabeth*, when (to free them from seruitude) hee most worthily vanquished the Spaniards at *Trinidado*: burned their towne: tooke their Gouernour *Don Anthonio de Berreo* prisoner; deliuered fiue of the Indian Kings imprisoned, and bound by the necke with collers of Iron; and with great labour and perill discouered the riuer of *Orenoque*, and the countryes adioyning, as far as the Prouince of *Aromaya*, the country of *Topiawary*, and the riuer of *Caroly* beyond it. And that their countreymen called the *Orenoqueponi*, (who are the borderers of the *Orenoque*) did then most willingly submit and render themselues vnder the subiection of the late Queene; all which they well remembred, and said, that S^r. *Walter Raleigh* promised to haue returned againe vnto them long since.

The *Orenoqueponi* rendred themselues subiects to Queene *Elizabeth*.

Then

Then I excused his not returning according to his promise, by reason of other imployments of great importance imposed vpon him by the late Queene: shewing them moreouer, that when he could not (for that cause) returne himselfe, hee sent Captaine *Keymis* to visite them, and to bring him true intelligence of their estate, (supposing that he had left no Spaniards behind him at *Trinidado* of power to molest them) to the end that releef & aid might be prepared for them, according to their necessities, and oppression of their enemies. Then I told them of the death of the late Queene, whereby that businesse of theirs was againe hindered.

Moreouer I declared vnto them, that our gracious Soueraigne Lord King IAMES, who now raigneth ouer vs, (being the onely right and lawfull heire, and Successor, to the Crowne and dignity of the Realme of *England*, after the death of the late Queene) was throughout the whole land proclaimed King of *England*; and so comming to raigne ouer vs, hath been euer since busied in ordering the State and affaires of the Kingdome, which being (by his great wisdome) setled in tranquillity and peace, like a good, gracious, and worthy King, doth now permit his subiects to trauell abroad into forraigne Countryes, and Nations to aid and assist all such as are vniustly molested by their enemies. Whereupon I, and the rest of these worthy Gentlemen my associats and friends, hauing intelligence by some that had been followers of Captaine *Charles Lee*, (who was a man well knowne amongst them, and heretofore had taken possession of their Countrey to his Maiesties vse, and was planted

Possession of the Countrey taken at *Wiapoco*, by Captaine *Lee* to his Maiesties vse.

diuers yeares in *Wiapoco*, where he lyeth buried) of the great variance and discord depending betweene them the allyed nations, the *Yaios*, *Arwacas*, *Sappaios*, & *Paragotos*; and their enemies the *Charibes*; (all inhabiting betweene the riuers of *Amazones*, and *Dessequebe*) haue made a long and dangerous voyage into those parts, to appease their dissentions, and defend them against the Charibes, or other enemies that shall molest or oppresse them: and now being there arriued, do intend to make search in those Countries for conuenient places, where such of our Nation as shall hereafter come to defend them, may bee fitly seated to dwell amongst them; that if any of those Nations shall attempt at any time to disturb the quiet liuing of their neighboures, they may haue store of English friends at hand and amongst them, that will not spare their paines to appease their discords, nor their liues to defend them from harme.

When I had thus declared vnto them the cause of my comming, they made this answere; that with our comming they were well pleased; but our number of men they thought too great, that they wanted meanes to prouide vs bread sufficient for them all, hauing but a small Towne, few gardens, and slender prouision for their owne companies, because since Captaine *Lee* his death, and his mens departure from them, they neuer made prouision for any strangers.

I replied, that albeit their towne was small, and their gardens few, (for the grounds wherein they plant their *Cassani*, whereof they make their bread, they call their gardens) yet their Countrey was full of inhabitants, and had store of gardens to supplie

our wants of bread, and was plentifully stored with other prouisions sufficient for a greater number, which I desired might be weekely brought vnto vs, as need required, for that I meant not to take it without recompence, but would giue them for it such commodities as should well please them, which they wanted: as axes, hatchets, kniues, beades, looking-glasses, Iewes trumps, and such like things wherein they most delight.

Then they desired to consult amongst themselues, which I permitted, and expected their answere aboue two howres, which time they spēt in debating the matter after their maner, & drinking *Aquawite*, and in the end desired my presence, and made me this answere. The Indians goe to councel.

That they were contented and well pleased wee should liue amongst them; that they would furnish vs with houses to lodge in, and prouide all necessaries for vs in the best manner they could. But whereas I said our King would permit his people to liue & abide amongst them, and defend them against their enemies; they answered, it was a thing they greatly desired, and had expected long, and now they made much doubt thereof, and said they were but words, hauing heretofore been * promised the like, but nothing performed. To resolue that doubt, and make good my speeches, I told them that what I had spoken should certainely bee performed, and to that end would leaue my brother in their countrey, and some of my company with him, to dwell amongst them, vntill a greater supplie might beesent from England for their better defence. Then they seemed to giue credit to my words: And so after much talke, and Their answer, * By Sr. *Walt. Raleigh*, and Capt. *Lee*.

many complements to please the naked people, I gaue to *Carasana* a sword, and to the rest some other things, which pleased them well: and then after their manner taking their leaue, they departed. The next day the Indian *Martyn* went ashoare, and seemed ioyfull that hee had againe recouered his owne home.

The Indian *Martyn* goeth ashoare.

The day following I tooke land, with my companies in armes and colours displayed, and went vp vnto the towne, where I found all the women and children standing at their doores to behold vs. The principall Indians came out vnto me, and inuited me into the Captaines house, which vntill the returne of *Martyn* belonged vnto his brother, as chiefe Lord in his absence: I went vp with them, and was friendly feasted with many kinds of their Country cates; when I had well eaten and refreshed my selfe, *Martyn* tooke mee by the hand and said, that hee had not any thing wherewith to requite my kindnesse towards him, in such manner as hee desired; neither had hee such delicate fare, and good lodging for vs, as in England heretofore wee had been vsed vnto: but humbly intreated mee to accept of his house in good part for my selfe, and the Gentlemen of my company; and the rest should bee lodged in other Indian houses adioyning: and that such prouisions as the Country yeelded, should bee prouided for vs. His speech was approued by the rest of the Indians present, who tooke mee by the hand one after another, and after their manner bade mee welcome. I gaue them many thanks, & some rewards for their kind entertainment; and thē disposed my company in conuenient lodgings:

The English take land.

The English feasted by the Indians.

The gratefull offer of *Martyn*.

but

but yet I kept a continual guard, as in time of warre.

When I had thus setled my company at this village, I went out to view the scituation of the place, and the aduantages for defence thereof. It is a great rockie Mountaine, not accessable by reason of fast woods, and steepe rockes, but only in certaine places, which are narrow foote-paths, very steepe and easie to bee defended: whereby wee were lodged as in a Fort, and most conueniently in respect the harbour was so neer, for our shippes did ride at anchor vnderneath vs, ouer against the foote of the hill. The English setled at *Caripo* in *Wiapoco*. The strength of the place.

Being thus ariued vpon the Coast, I found the time of the yeare so vnseasonable for our purpose, that (by reason of continuall raines) wee were constrained to lie still and doe nothing for the space of three weekes, or a moneth; in which idle time I conferred with the Indians, sometime with one, sometime with another; and by helpe of my Indian *Anthony Canabre*, and the Indian *Iohn* aboue mentioned (whom I vsed for my interpreters) I gathered from them as well as I could, the State of their Country; the manner of their gouernement and liuing; how they stood with their neighbours in tearmes of peace, and warre; and of what power and strength they were. I inquired also of the seasons of the yeare in those parts: of their diuision, and account of times, and numbers; of the prouisions of their Country for victuals, and other necessaries; and made a diligent inquiry of all the commodities their Country yeeldeth, & what things were of most estimation amongst them; all which I haue briefely declared vnto your Highnesse in this following discourse.

The bounds and limits of Guiana.

This goodly Country, and spacious Empire, is on the North part bounded with the Sea, and the great Riuer of *Orenoque*, wherein Sr. *Walter Raleigh* performed his worthy and memorable discouery: on the East and South parts, with the famous Riuer of *Amazones*; and on the West part with the Mountaines of *Peru*.

Arrapoco a branch of *Amazones*.

The westermost branch of the Riuer of *Amazones* that falleth into the Sea; is called *Arrapoco*; vpō which riuer are seated many goodly Signiories wel deseruing a particular discouery, which shall (by Gods permission) bee performed hereafter. To the North of *Arrapoco* is the riuer of *Arrawary*, which is a goodly riuer, discouering a gallant Country. From *Arrawary* vnto the riuer of *Cassipurogh* extendeth the Prouince of *Arricary*; containing the Signiories of *Arrawary*, *Maicary*, and *Coosheberg*; of which *Anakyury* is principall, who by Nation is a *Yaio*, and fled from the borders of *Orenoque* for feare of the Spaniards, to whom hee is a mortall enemy. Hee hath seated himselfe in the Prouince of *Arricary*, and now dwelleth at *Morooga* in the Signiory of *Maicari*. To the N. Norwest of which, there falleth into the Sea a riuer called *Conawini*, whereupon the Signiory of *Coosheberg* bordereth; whereof an Indian named *Leonard Ragapo* is Chiefe, vnder the subiection of *Anaki-v-ry*. This Indian is christened, and hath been heretofore in England with Sr. *Walter Raleigh*, to whom hee beareth great affection; hee can a little vnderstand and speake our language, and loueth our Nation with all his heart. During my aboad at *Wiapoco*, hauing intelligence of him, and of his Country, and that certaine stones were found therein, suppo-

Arrawary.

Maicary. *Anaky-v-ry* chiefe of the *Yaios*.

Morooga.

Conawini.

Coosheberg. *Leonard Ragapo* Lord of *Coosheberg*.

sed

sed to bee Diamonds: I sent my Cozen Captaine *Fisher* to discouer the same, and to fetch some of those stones, to bee resolued of the truth.

At his comming thither, *Leonard* entertained him with all kindnesse, not after the ordinary rude manner of the Indians, but in more ciuill fashion, and with much respect and loue, hee furnished him with guides to conduct him through the Country to the place where the Stones were found, being fifty miles Southward vp into the Land: beyond which place there is an high Mountaine appearing in sight, called *Cowob*, and on the top thereof (as the Indians report) a great Lake or Poole, full of excellent fish of diuers kindes. The Country was as pleasant and delightfull, as euer any man beheld; but the Stones not *Diamonds*: yet they were *Topases*, which being well cut, and set in Gold by a cunning workman, doe make as faire a shew, and giue as good a lustre as any *Diamond* whatsoeuer: which yeeld good hopes of better to be found hereafter. For where the *Topas* is found on the Mountaines of *Tenaseren*, in the East Indies, the greatest store of *Diamonds* are also found.

A Mountaine called *Cowob*.

Topases in *Cassebery*.

When my kinsman returned, Captaine *Leonard* came with him to *Wiapoco*, (being aboue an hundred miles from his owne Country) only to visite mee and my company; for the great loue hee did beare to S^r. *Walter Raleigh*, and our Nation. I much maruelled to see him, for assuredly hee is the braueſt Indian of all those parts.

After hee had been with mee a day or two, hee earnestly requested mee to send some of my company into his Countrey, which hee greatly commended for the

the wholsome ayre, and plenty of victuals, alleaging that the place where then wee liued (by his owne experience) was very vnhealthfull; that our men would there bee subiect to sickneſſe, and die: and for an instance hee named Captaine *Lee*, and his company, who formerly were planted there, and almoſt all dyed by ſickneſſe in the ſame place: But hee aſſured me that his owne Country *Cooſhebery* was of a good ayre, pleaſant, and healthfull; that there they might haue roome ſufficient to build Engliſh houſes in, (for thoſe were the words hee vſed) that thither they ſhould be welcome and ſhould want nothing. Much hee perſwaded to draw mee to his deſire, which by his importunity I granted, and accordingly performed it; finding his Country anſwerable to his report; being for the moſt part champian ground, naturally intermixt of plaine fields, fruitfull meadowes, and goodly woods, in ſuch admirable order, as if they had been planted artificially by handy labour. The fields appearing aboue the meadowes in pleaſant and delightfull manner, preſenting here and there vnto the eye, from ſtately Mounts, moſt beautifull and liuely proſpects: the meadowes bordering on euery ſide betweene the fields and woods, the woods growing in the loweſt valleyes betwixt the meadowes, and commonly are watered with ſweete and pleaſant freſh ſtremes running through them: which ſtrange & rare mixture of Mounts, valleies, meadowes, fields, and woods, afford as excellent and healthfull habitations as can bee wiſhed or deſired, but is not greatly peopled.

The quality of the Prouince of *Cooſhebery*.

From the riuer of *Caſſipurogh* N. Weſtward to the riuer

riuer of *Arracow*, and vp further into the land towards the West, and Southwest, as farre as the riuer of *Arwy*, (which falleth into *Wiapoco* aboue the ouerfalles) extend the Prouinces of *Arracoory*, and *Morownia*, which also to the landward (by the relation of my Brother Captaine *Michael Harcourt*, and Captaine *Harury*, who haue trauelled and discouered those parts) are pleasant and delightfull plaine Countries, like vnto *Cooshebery*. The *Arracoory* Countrey is well peopled, and their chiefe Captaine is called *Ipero*. Betwixt the *Wiapocoories and Arracoories* there is no hearty loue and friendship, yet in outward shew they hold good quarter. In *Morrownia*, there is also store of people, which are friendly Indians. In that Prouince there is a very high Hill called *Callipuny*, fashioned like a Sugerloafe, or a *Pyramides*, which ouerlooketh and discouereth all the Territories adioyning aboue an hundred miles.

Arracoory & Morrownia.

An exceeding high Hill called Callipury.

Beyond the Country of *Morrownia* to the Southward bordering the riuer of *Arwy*, is the Prouince of *Norrak*; the people thereof are Charibes, and enemies both to the *Morrowinnes* the inhabitants of *Morrownia*, and to the *Wiapocoories*; who are also vnder the subiection of *Anakyvry*, the Principall and greatest Lord, or *Cassique* of all the *Yaios* in those Prouinces, bordering vpon the Sea betwixt the *Amazones*, South-eastward, and *Dessequebe* North-westward.

Norrak.

Anakivry.

From the riuer of *Amazones* to the Bay of *Wiapoco*, there fall into the Sea these riuers following: *Arrapoco* (a branch of *Amazones*) *Arrawary*, *Micary*, *Conawini*, and *Cassipurogh*: In the Bay of *Wiapoco* to the East of the said riuer, there falleth into the Sea the riuer of

Riuers falling into the Sea betweene Amazones and Wiapoco.

Arracow; and into *Arracow* falleth the riuer of *Watts*. To the North of *Wiapoco* there is a smal creeke called *Wianary*, which letteth in the Sea a daies iorney Westward vp into the land: some take this creeke to bee a riuer, but they doe erre in that opinion, it hauing neither spring nor fountaine from whence it falleth. To the North, and N. west of the said creeke, there is a ridge of high Mountains running towards the riuer of *Apurwaca*, the soile whereof is excellent & fertile for Tobacco, and beareth the best of all those parts; so are the Suger-canes there growing the best and faireſt that are found vpon the Coast: and all the tract of Land betwixt the riuers of *Wiapoco*, and *Apurwaca*, is accounted the Prouince of *Wiapocoory*, containing the Signiories of *Wiapoco*, and *Wianary*. Beneath the ouerfalles in *Wiapoco*, (which are forty miles distant from the Sea) there is much people, both of *Yaios*, and *Arwaccas*: of the *Yaios* in this riuer *Carasana* is chiefe. Of the *Arwaccas*, *Arriquena* is Principall. In *Wianary* there are few Indians, and *Casurino* is their chiefetaine.

Wianary a creeke.

The Prouince of *Wiapocoory*.

Carasana. *Arriquena.* *Casurino.*

To the N. west of the Bay of *Wiapoco*, there fall into the Sea the riuers of *Apurwaca*, *Cowo*, *Wio*, *and Caiane*. *Apurwaca* is a goodly riuer, and well inhabited; *Cowo* is void of inhabitants; *Wio* is a faire riuer and leadeth many daies iourney into the high land, and discouereth a firtile and hopefull Countrey. At *Caiane* there is an excellent harbour for shipping of any burden, which heretofore by Captaine *Lawrence Keymis* was called *Port Howard:* On the Starboord side as you enter this harbour there is an Iland of low land called *Muccumbro*, scituate betwixt the riuers of *Caiane*

Riuers faling into the Sea, to the N. West of *Wiapoco.*

Muccumbro an Iland.

ane and *Meccoria*, containing in circuit about sixteene leagues. In this Iſland there are two Hils, the one called *Muccumbro*, whereof the Iſland taketh the name; the other called *Cillicedemo*: from theſe Hils the greateſt part of the Iſland may bee ouerviewed, which containeth many goodly paſtures, and meadowes intermixt with ſome woods, and is full of Deere, both red and fallow.

On the Larboord ſide, as you enter *Caiane* there is another Iſland of high Land, called *Mattoory* in quantity much like vnto the firſt; this Iſland for the commodious ſcituation, is of great effect for the defence of the harbour, affording naturally two ſuch notable conuenient places for the planting of Ordinance for that purpoſe, as no induſtry of art could deuiſe better, or more auailable. *Mattoory an Iſland.*

The inhabitants of this Prouince of *Caiane*, are *Charibes*, their principall commander is called *Arrawicary*, who dwelleth at *Cillicedemo* before mentioned: we haue found him truſty and faithfull to our Nation; but to our friend *Leonard* of *Coaſheberry*, hee is a mortall enemie. At this mans houſe I left foure or fiue of my company, thereby to hold amity and friendſhippe with the Charibes, to learne their language, and to keepe peace betweene them and the *Taios*, *Arwaccas*, and other nations their allies. *Arrawicary* chéfe Captaine of the *Caiane.* Foure or fiue men placed at *Caiane.*

To the South-weſtward of theſe Prouinces aboue mentioned towards the high land, there bee many others which hereafter ſhall bee more exactly diſcribed by a ſecond diſcouery.

These Prouinces and Signiories to the Landward are not plentifully inhabited; the greateſt numbers of

people, are seated neere vnto the riuers, and trauell from place to place in *Canoes*. There is no setled gouernement amongst them, onely they acknowledge a superiority, which they will obay as far as they please. In euery Prouince or Signiory there is a Chiefe Cassique, or Captaine, commanding all: So likewise in euerie Towne and Village, they commonly chastice murder and adultery by death, which onely are the offences punished amongst them, and certaine persons are appointed by them to execute those punishments. The Indians take wiues ouer whom they are extreamly iealous, and expect great continencie in them; for if they take them in adultery, they presently cause their braines to be beaten out. The better sort of persons haue euery one of them two or three wiues, or more, the rest but one; accounting him that hath most wiues, the greatest man. Their wiues (especially the elder sort) are as seruants vnto them, for they make their bread and drinke, dresse their meate, serue them at meales, and doe all the other businesse about the house.

The manner of their gouernement.

Murder and Adultery punished by death.

The Indians by nature iealous ouer their wiues.

The Indians haue manie wiues.

These Prouinces are peopled with diuers Nations of seuerall languages, namely, *Yaios*, *Arwaceas*, *Sappaios*, *Paragotos*, and *Charibes*. The *Charibes* are the ancient inhabitants, and the other Nations are such as haue beene chased away from *Trinidado*, and the borders of *Orenoque*. And forasmuch as they haue vnited themselues in those parts, the *Charibes* haue held them in continuall warres, but the *Yaios* and the other Nations their Allyes, are growne so strong, that they haue constrained the *Charibes* of the Sea coast to contract a peace with them, yet beare no hearty loue the one Nation to the other: But with the *Charibes* inhabiting the in-land parts

Diuers languages in *Guiana*.

The *Charibes* most ancient vpon the sea coast.

parts vpon the Mountaines, they haue as yet no peace at all; for they doe often times come downe vpon them in great numbers, spoile and burne their houses, kill their men, and carry away their weomen, which is the greatest cause of warre and hatred amongst them: whereof our men haue seene experience in *Cooshebery*; where happened an accident worth the obseruing, which I will here declare vnto your Highnesse. The Indian *Leonard Ragapo*, before mentioned, is a *Yaio*, who finding the Country of *Cooshebery* slenderly inhabited, hath seazed vpon it for his owne Signiorie; and at his earnest request, I sent foure Gentelmen of my company to remaine there with him. The naturall inhabitants that dwell vpon the vttermost bounds thereof, towards the South, and West, are *Charibes*, and enemies to him, and to his Nation: for while our men (vnknowne to the *Charibes*) staied at *Cooshebery*, they assembled themselues together to the number of 200. or more, and came downe into his Signiorie, burned and spoiled houses, roasted one woman, tooke many prisoners, & intended to assault him also: which to preuent he armed about 50. of his Indians, with their vsuall weapons; which are Bowes and Arrowes, long staues sharpened at the point, and with fire hardened: wooden Swords and Targets very artificially made of wood, and painted with Beasts, and Birds; He requested also our men to aide and assist him with their muskets, which I commanded them to doe, vpon all such occasions offered: And so being all in readinesse, *Leonard* (as their captaine) led them on to intercept his enemies; and as I haue heard by M^r. *Henry Baldwin*, (who then was present, and (to obserue the manner

The Indians make warre for their weomen.

The *Charibes* warre vpon *Leonard*.

The vsuall weapons of the Indians.

Leonard desireth aid of the English.

of their warres) gaue him leaue to command all) hee brauely performed that exploit, in good order after their manner, and with great iudgement and resolution. For in the Front, he first placed our foure Englishmen, by two in a rancke; next to them, two Indians armed with woodden Swords and Targets; then two archers; and after them two men with sharpned staues, insteed of pikes: and in like manner ordered, and ranked all his Company. Being thus prepared, he marched against the Charibs, who (neer at hand) were comming in the same order towards him; but when they approched, & (vnexpected) perceiued our English men amongst the *Yaios*, they were much amazed, and made a sudden stand: which *Leonard* perceiuing, guessed rightly at the cause, and instantly did make good vse of that aduantage. Hee commanded his owne company to keepe their Station, himselfe with a sword in his hand (which I had giuen him) and a Target of his owne fashion, went boldly towards them to parley with their Captaines. And hauing called them out, hee reproued them for comming (as enemies) into his Signiory, for burning and spoiling his houses, and his people; hee demaunded satisfaction for the hurt done, and restitution of the prisoners taken; and warned them forthwith to depart out of his Signiory, and desist from warre: which if they refused to fulfill, hee was there ready with his friends the Englishmen to fight with them, and reuenge his wrongs: and said further, that if in the conflict any of the English men were slaine, or hurt; hee would then fetch all the rest from *Wiapoco*, and returne to burne their houses, and cut them all in peeces.

The manner of ord'ering their men in the warres.

The *Charibes* amazed at the sight of the English.

Leonard speaketh to the *Charibes*.

ces. Thus he boldly spake, with such a courage, shewing also our men vnto them, (who had their match in cocke ready to discharge) that he strooke such a feare into them all, by reason of our mens presence, that they presently agreed to peace, performed what conditions he required, and then departed home with all their company. Here may your Highnesse note, the factions among the Indian Nations; the discipline and order they hold in war, the feare the *Charibes* conceiued at the sight of our Englishmen, and the policy of the Indian *Leonard* to take aduantage by their feare, and make our men his Guard, and chiefe protection against them. These things in time will much auaile vs, being well obserued, and rightly applied according to occasion. But to our former discourse.

The Charibes agree to peace for feare of the English.

The power and strength of these Countries (being so thinly peopled,) is not very great to withstand the might of forraine enemies; the vsuall weapons of the Indians, are before described, sauing that their arrowes are oft-times poisoned. But since our trade and commerce with them, they haue gotten a few good swords, muskets, caliuers, and some small quantity of shot and powder; and haue learned to handle their peeces very orderly, and some of them are good shot.

The seasons of the yeere vpon this coast, and in this climate are diuers, for in the East parts of *Guiana* towards the *Amazones*, the dry weather, which we call their Summer, beginneth in August; and the violent raines and tempestuous winds, which we count their winter, doe begin in February: But in the Westerne parts, towards *Orenoque*, the dry season beginneth in October,

The season of the yeere in Guiana.

Teh summer beginneth in August.

The winter beginneth in February.

October, and the raines and windes in Aprill. There is little difference of heate and cold in this diuersity of seasons beeing so neere the *Equenoctiall*, where the day and night are alwaies equall, the sunne euer rising and seting at six of the clocke or neere thereabout: which climat by the ancient Philosophers (in respect of the neerenes of the Sunne, which causeth excessiue drowth and heate) was accounted the vnhabitable and burning *Zone*: but our dayly experience doth assure vs of their certaine mistaking in that poine: for in those parts wee finde, that when the Sunne declineth furthest from them towards the *Tropicke* of *Capricorne*, the ayre is then clearest, and the season of the yeare most dry; as in the Easterne parts of *Guiana* in August, September, October, Nouember and December: and when the Sunne returneth towards the *Tropicke* of *Cancer*, then doe the raines begin, increase, and decrease, from February to Iuly: but sometimes they begin to fall, and the riuers to rise, swell, and ouerflow sooner or later by a moneth; and the yeare is sometimes more or lesse windie and wet, according to the disposition of the heauens, and of the Planets: and as the Sunne approcheth, or declineth little, or much, euen so the earth wanteth or aboundeth with water and moisture.

The burning Zone.

The reasons of these strange diuersities from other regions without the *Tropickes*, are very excellently declared by *Ioseph Acosta* in the second book of his natural & morall history of the Indies, to which Author I refer you for your better satisfaction therein: but withall I must aduertise you, that when you reade his first and second bookes, you haue regard to the

Ioseph Acosta.

place

place where they were writtē, which was in *Peru*, reputed by vs to be beyond the Equinoctiall, towards the South, or Pole *Antarticke*, lest you erre by mistaking his meaning: for in those two bookes, when hee mentioneth any place beyond the Equinoctiall, hee meaneth towards the North, or Pole *Articke*. And also you must note that this generall rule for the heauens temprature, is only limited to the Region of the burning *Zone*, within the *Tropickes*.

They haue no diuision or account of times or numbers; they onely reckon by the Moones, as one, two, three, foure, or fiue Moones: or by daies in like manner. Their numbers they reckon thus, one, two, three, and so to tenne: then they say tenne and one, ten and two, tenne and three, &c. And to shew their meaning more certainely, they will hold vp one, two, three, or more of their fingers, expressing the numbers, still making signes as they speake, the better to declare their meaning: when they will reckon twenty, they will hold downe both their hands to their feete, shewing all their fingers and toes, and as the number is greater, so will they double the signe. When they appoint or promise any thing to bee done by a time limited, they will deliuer a little bundle of sticks equall to the number of daies, or Moones, that they appoint, and will themselues keepe another bundle of the like number: and to obserue their appointed time, they will euery day, or Moone take away a sticke, and when they haue taken away all, then they know that the time of their appointment is come, and will accordingly performe their promise. Their account of times and numbers.

As touching Religion, they haue none amongst

They vse no sacrifice, nor religious worship to anything.

them, that I could perceiue, more then a certaine obseruance of the Sunne and Moone, supposing them to bee aliue, but vse no religious worshippe towards them, nor offer sacrifice to any thing: vnlesse they vse a superstition in their drinking feasts, by sacrificing Iarres of drinke: for at the death of any of their *Cassiques*, Captaines, or great friends whom they esteeme,

The manner of their drinking feast at the death of their Captaines.

they will make a solemne feast, (their chiefest prouision being of their best and strongest drinke, which they call *Parranow*) which feast shall continue three or foure daies, or as long as their liquor lasteth, spending their time in dancing, singing, and drinking excessiuely: in which vice they exceede all other nations whatsoeuer, accounting him that will bee drunke first, the braueſt fellow; during this solemnity of their drinking, some woman being neereſt of kin vnto the party dead, doth stand by and cry extreamely; thus their manner is vntill their drinke bee spent, and then the feast is ended. Whether they vse any superstition in this custome I know not; time will reueale, and also reforme it. It is most certaine that their *Peeais*, (as

Their *Peeais* or Priests haue conference with the diuel.

they call them) Priests, or Southsayers, at some speciall times haue conference with the diuell, (the common deceiuer of mankinde) whom they call *Wattipa*, and are by him deluded; yet notwithstanding their often conference with him, they feare, and hate him much, and say that hee is nought: and not without great reason, for hee will often times (to their great terror) beate them blacke and blew. They be-

Their opinion of the dead.

leeue that the good Indians when they die, goe vp, and will point towards the heauens, which they call *Caupo*; and that the bad Indians goe downe, pointing

ting

ting to the earth, which they call *Soy*. when any *Cassique*, Captaine, or chiefe man dieth amongst them, if hee haue a slaue or prisoner taken from their enemies, they will kill him; and if he haue none such, then will they kill one of his other seruants, that hee may haue one to attend him in the other world.

At the death of a *Cassique*, they kill an Indian to serue him in the other world.

The quallity of the land in those Countries, is of diuers kindes, by the Sea side the land is low, where the heate would bee most vehement, if it were not quallified and tempered by a fresh Easterly winde or Brieze, most forcibly blowing in the heate of the day: in many places this low land is very vnhealthfull, and little inhabited, by reason of the ouerflowing of the waters: but for the most part it hath goodly nauigable riuers, a fertile soile, much people, and is a healthfull habitation. Vpon the Mountaines there is a high land, where the ayre is coldest, in some places it is fruitfull, in others not: but generally is full of Mineralls, and mines of mettals, and yeeldeth as many as any part eyther of the East, or West Indies, both of the best, and of the basest, whereof we shall (by Gods permission) giue good testimony, to the benefit of our Countrey, and honour of our Nation in time conuenient: and in most places vpon the Mountaines there is sound and healthfull dwelling. There is also a middle sort of land, which is of a meane height, and is most temperate, healthfull, fertile, and most inhabited of all other; it aboundeth in meadowes, pastures, and pleasant streames of fresh water, in goodly woods, and most delightfull plaines, for profit, pleasure, sport, and recreation: and also is not void of Minerals.

The quality of the Land.

The prouisions for victuals.

The prouisions of this countrey for victuals, are many; First of the roote of a tree called *Cassaui*, they

The roote of *Cassaui* maketh their bread and drinke.

make their bread, in manner following; they grate the roote vpon a stone, and presse out the iuice thereof, which being rawe is poyson, but boyled with *Guinea* pepper, whereof they haue abundance, it maketh an excellent and wholsome sawce, then they drie the grated roote, and bake it vpon a stone, as wee bake our Oaten cakes in England. This bread is very excellent, much like, but far better then our great Oaten cakes, a finger thicke, which are vsed in the Moorlands, and the *Peake* in Staffordshire and Darbyshire.

Maix, or *Guinea* wheat.

There is a kinde of great wheat called *Maix*, of some it is called *Guinea* wheat, which graine is a singular prouision in those Countries, and yeeldeth admirable increase, euen a thousand or fifteene hundred for one, and many times much more: It maketh excellent meale, or flower for bread; and very good malte for beere or ale, and serueth well for sundry other necessary vses for the reliefe of man. Of the aforesaid *Cassaui* bread, and this wheat the Indians

Their diuers kindes of drinke.

make drink, which they call *Passiaw*: it will not keep long, but must bee spent within foure or fiue daies: they make another kinde of drinke of *Cassaui*, called

An excellent drinke made of *Cassaui*.

Parranow, very good and strong, much like vnto our best March beere in England, and that kinde of drinke will keepe ten daies; many sorts they haue which I haue tasted, some strong, some small, some thicke, some thinne, but all good, being well made, as commonly they were amongst the *Yaios*, and *Arwaccas*, which are the cleanliest people of all those Nations.

Store of hony

There is great store of hony in the Country, and although

though it bee wilde (being taken out of trees, and buries in the earth) yet is it as good as any in the world; of which may be made an excellent drinke much vsed in Wales, called meath. The hony and the waxe, are also good commodities for marchandise.

There be no Vines in that country, but the Soyle being rich and ferlile, and the climate hot, if they were planted there, they would prosper exceedingly, and yeeld good Sackes, and Canary wines, which in those parts we finde to be very wholesome. The soile excellent for Vines.

Many other necessary promisions sufficient for the sustenance of man, do there abound in plenty; Namely, Deere of all sorts, wilde Swine in great numbers, whereof there are two kinds, the one small, by the Indians called *Pockiero*, which hath the nauile in the backe; the other is called *Paingo*, and is as faire and large as any we haue in England. There be store of Hares, and Conies, but of a kinde farre differing from ours: There be Tigers, Leopards, Ounces, Armadils, & Maipuries, which are in taste like beefe, and will take salt: Baremoes or Ant-Beares, which taste like Mutton, and other small beasts of the same taste, coloured like a fawne, Elks, Monkies, and Marmosites of diuers sorts, both great and small: of these beasts there be innumerable, and by experience wee haue found them all good meate. Many other kinds of beasts there are of sundrie and strange shapes, which hereafter shall bee figured in their true proportion according to the life with their names annexed. Sundry kinds of beasts in *Guiana*. Swine which haue the nauile in the backe.

Of Fowles there be diuers kinds; namely, Wild-ducks, Widgins, Teales, Wild-geese, Herons of diuers colours, Cranes, Storks, Pheasants, Partriges, Great variety of Fowles

Doues, Stock-doues, Black-birds, Cutlewes, God-wits, Wood-cockes, Snits, Parrats of sundry sorts; many other kinds of great and small birds of rare colours; besides great rauenous fowles; and Hawkes of euery kinde.

Diuers kinds of fish.

Of Fish the variety is great, first of Sea-fish, there is Sea-breame, Mullet, Soale, Scate, Thorneback, the Sword-fish, Sturgion, Seale, a fish like vnto a Salmon, but as the Salmon is red, this is yellow; Shrimps, Lobstars, and Oysters which hang vpon the branches of trees: There is a rare fish called Cassoorwa, which hath in each eye two sights, and as it swimmeth it beareth the lower sights within the water, and the other aboue: the ribbes and backe of this fish resemble those parts of a man, hauing the ribbes round and the backe flat, with a dent therein, as a man hath; it is somewhat bigger then a Smelt, but farre exceeding it for dainty meate; and many other sorts there be most excellent. Of fresh-water fish many kinds vnknowen in these parts, but all exceeding good and dainty: And I dare be bold to say, that this Country may compare with any other of the world, for the great variety of excellent fish both of the Sea, and fresh waters. There is also a Sea-fish which vsually commeth into the fresh waters, especially in the winter and wet season; it is of great esteem amongst vs, and we account it half flesh, for the bloud of it is warme; it commeth vp into the shallow waters in the drowned lands, and feedeth vpon grasse and weeds: the Indians name it *Coiumere*, and the Spaniards *Manati*, but we call it the Sea-cow; in taste it is like beefe, will take salt, and serue to victuall ships, as in our knowledge hath beene proued by

Oysters hang vpon trees.

A fish hauing 4. eyes, and the ribs, and backe like a man.

The Sea-cow like beefe.

by our Countrimen: Of this fish may be made an excellent oyle for many purposes; the fat of it is good to frie either fish or flesh; the hide (as I haue heard) will make good buffe: and being dried in the Sunne, and kept from wet, will serue for Targets and Armours against the Indian arrowes: In the wet season the store of them are infinite; some of these hides were heretofore brought into England, by *Sr. Walter Rawleigh*.

The seuerall kindes of fruits are many, the Pina, Platana, Potato, Medler, Plummes of diuers sorts, and also Nuts of strange kindes. The excellency of the Pinâ I cannot expresse, for I dare boldly affirme that the world affordeth not a more delicate fruit; In taste it is like Strawberries, Claret-wine and Suger. The Platana is also a very good fruite, and tasteth like an old Pippin. The Potato is well knowen. The Medler exceedeth in greatnesse. The Plummes I cannot commend, for to eate much of them doth cause Fluxes, which in those Countries are daungerous. The Nuts are good being moderately eaten. Hauing thus (most excellent Prince) declared the seuerall sorts of prouisions for victuals and necessary foods, it remaineth that I now make mention of the variety of commodities found in the Country for the trade of Marchandise, which in few yeeres, by our paines and industry, may be brought to perfection, and so setled in those parts, that not only the vndertakers may receiue reward for their indeuours, but our country also may grow rich, by trading for the fruits of our labours.

Sundry kinds of fruits.

Pina.

Platana.
Potato.
Medler.
Plummes.

Nuts.

The first and principall commodity of estimation, are the Suger-canes, whereof in those parts there is great

The variety of commodities.

Suger canes.

great plenty; the soile is as firtile for them as in any other part of the world: They doe there grow to great bignesse in a short time; by orderly and fit planting of them, and by erecting conuenient workes for the boyling and making of Sugers, (which at the first will require som charge & expence) may be yeerely returned great benefit and wealth: the long experience of the Portugals, and Spaniards, in *Brasil*, and the Ilands of the Canaries; and of the Moores in *Barbary*, may giue vs certaine assurance, and full satisfaction thereof.

Cotton woll.

The Cotton woll is a generall commodity, beneficiall to our Marchants, and profitable to our Countrey, by making of fustians, and seruing for bumbast, and other vses: for making of *Hamaccas*, which are the Indian beds most necessary in those parts, and also of a fine cotten cloath for cloathing of the people.

Natural hemp or flaxe.

There is a naturall Hemp or Flaxe of great vse, almost as fine as silke as it may bee vsed; wee haue now found out the best vse of it; and for making of linnen cloath it is most excellent.

Diuers commodities for Diers.

There bee many rare and singular commodities for Diers, of which sort there is a red Berry called *Annote*, which being rightly prepared by the Indians, dyeth a perfect and sure Orange tawny in silke; it hath been sold in *Holland* for twelue shillings starling the pound, and is yet of a good price. There is another berry that dyeth blew. There is also a gumme of a tree, whereof I haue seene experience, that in cloath dyeth a sure and perfect yellow in graine. There bee leaues of certaine trees, which beeing rightly prepared, doe dye a deepe red. There is also a wood

Annote.

A gumme which dyet'h a yellow in graine.

which

which dieth a purple, and is of a good price; and another that dieth yellow. There is yet another wood which dieth a purple when the liquor is hot, and a crimson when the liquor is cold. Many other notable things there are (no doubt) not yet knowne vnto vs, which by our diligent labour and obseruation in time will bee discouered and found.

Sweete Gummes.

The sweet gummes of inestimable value & strange operation in Phisick & Chirurgery, are innumerable; there is yellow Amber, Gumma Lemnia, Colliman, or Carriman, Barratta, and many more which I omit. The Colliman hath been proued by Mr. *Walter Cary* of *Wickham* in Buckingham-shire, (a Gentleman of great iudgement and practise in Phisicke) to bee of speciall regard for many purposes: this gumme is black and brittle, much like in shew to common pitch; if you put a little of it vpon burning coles, it filleth all the roome with a most sweete and pleasant sauour. He further reporteth of it, that certainely if you hold your head ouer the fume thereof three, or foure times a day, it cureth the giddinesse of the head, and is also a most excellent comfort and remedy for a cold, moist, and rheumaticke braine: it is also good against the resolution (or as the common sort call it) the dead Palsie, whereof the giddines of the head is often a messenger, and the fore-teller of that most pernitious griefe. It is also of great vse for the paine that many weomen haue in the lower part of their backes: which is very common to such as haue had children: for remedy whereof, it is to bee melted in a pewter vessell with a gentle fire, then with a knife it must bee spread lightly vpon a peece of leather, and laid warme

The vertues of Colliman or Carriman.

to the place grieued, vntill it come of it ſelfe. This Plaiſter is alſo very good for aches, and doth greatly comfort and ſtrengthen the ſinewes. Thus much hath Mr. *Cary* written and reported of it, and hath proued by his owne experience. This Gumme is alſo approued to bee an excellent remedy againſt the Goute; and of ſingular vertue in the cure of wounds.

The Colliman helpeth the gout.

The Barratta is a moſt ſoueraigne Balſamum farre excelling all others yet knowen: which by the ſame Gentlemans experience is of admirable operation in the cure of greene wounds: and being burned vpon coales, is of a ſweete and odoriferous ſauour.

Barratta a rare Balſamum.

There be many other ſweet Gummes of great vſe for Perfumes; whereof one doth make a very rare perfume, much like vnto the ſent of ſweet Margerome, very pleaſant and delectable.

A perfume like ſweet Margerome.

For phiſick there be alſo many excellent Druggs; namely, Spiknard, Caſſia-Fiſtula, Sene; and the earth yeeldeth Bole-Armoniacke, and Terra-Lemnia, all which are knowen vnto vs. There bee other Druggs and ſimples alſo of ſtrange and rare vertue, in theſe parts vnknowen; of which ſort there is a little greene Apple, by the Indians called in their language the ſleeping Apple; which in operation is ſo violent, that one little bit thereof doth cauſe a man to ſleep to death: the leaſt drop of the iuice of it, will purge in vehement and exceſſiue manner, as dangerouſly was proued by my Coſen *Vnton Fiſher*, who firſt found it: for biting a little of it for a taſte, and finding it to burne his mouth in ſome extremity, did ſodainely ſpit it out againe, but ſome ſmall quantity of the iuice (againſt his will) went downe into his ſtomack, which

Druggs and ſimples for phiſicke.

An apple which prouoketh ſleepe to death.

for

for two or three daies space did prouoke in him an extraordinary sleepinesse, and purged him with 60. seates. This Apple, for the purging vertue in so small a quantity, is like to be of good price, and great estimation in the Practise of Physicke; for the learned Physicions do well know how to correct the sleeping quality thereof wherein the danger resteth. There is a Berry in those parts very excellent against the bloody-fluxe, by the Indians it is called *Kellette*. The iuice of the leafe called *vppee*, cureth the wounds of the poisoned arrowes. The iuice of the leafe called *Icari*, is good against the head-ache. Many other Druggs and simples are there found of singular properties both in Physicke and Chirurgery, which if they should be seuerally described according to their valew and vvorthinesse, would containe a large volume.

A berry curing the bloody Fluxe.

A leafe curing the wounds of the poisoned arrowes.

A leafe curing the head-ache.

Moreouer the Tree wherewith they take their fish, is not a little to be esteemed, but chiefely the great goodnesse of God therein is highly to be praised and admired, who amongst so many admirable things by him created, and planted in those parts, hath vouchsafed to bestow vpon those barbarous people so great a benefit, and naturall helpe, for the present getting of their foode and sustenance. These Trees are commonly growing neere vnto the places of their habitation for their present vse: for when, at any time, they goe to fish, they take three or fowre little sticks of this tree, and bruise them vpon a stone, and then go into certaine small creekes by the Sea shore, which at a high water are vsually full of very good fish of diuers kinds, which come in with the tide; and there they

A wood that maketh fish drunke.

wade vp and downe the water, and betweene their hands rub those smal bruited sticks therein, which are of such vertue, that they will cause the fish to turne vp their beilies, and lie still aboue the water for a certaine time: In which space they presently take as many as they please, and lade them into their *Canoes*, and so with little labour returne home sufficiently prouided.

There is also a red speckled wood in that Country, called *Pira timinere*, which is worth 30 or 40. pounds a tunne: It is excellent for Ioyners worke; as Chaires, Stooles, Bed-steds, Presses, Cupboords, and for Wainscot. There are diuers kinds of Stone of great vse, and good price, as Iasper, Purphery, and the Spleene-stone.

Tobacco. There is yet another profitable commodity to be reaped in *Guiana*, and that is by Tobacco, which albeit some dislike, yet the generality of men in this kingdome doth with great affection entertaine it. It is not only in request in this our Country of *England* but also in *Ireland*, the *Neatherlands*, in all the Easterly Countries, and *Germany*; and most of all amongst the Turks, and in *Barbary*. The price it holdeth is great, the benefit our Merchants gaine thereby is infinite, and the Kings rent for the custome thereof is not a little. The Tobacco that was brought into this kingdome in the yeare of our Lord 1610. was at the least worth 60. thousand pounds: And since that time the store that yeerly hath come in, was little lesse. It is planted, gathered, seasoned, and made vp fit for the Merchant in short time, and with easie labour. But when we first arriued in those parts, wee altogether wanted the true skill and knowledge how to order it,

which

which now of late wee happily haue learned of the Spaniards themselues, whereby I dare presume to say, and hope to proue, within few moneths, (as others also of sound iudgement, and great experience doe hold opinion) that onely this commodity Tobacco, (so much sought after, and desired) will bring as great a benefit and profit to the vndertakers, as euer the Spaniards gained by the best and richest Siluer myne in all their Indies, considering the charge of both.

The things which the Indians desire from vs by way of trade in exchange for the aboue named commodities, (whereby we hold society and commerce with them) are Axes, Hatchets, Bil-hookes kniues, all kinde of Edge tooles, Nailes, great Fishhookes, Harping-irons, Iewes Trumps, looking-glasses, blew, and white Beades, Christall Beades, Hats, Pinnes, Needles, Salt, Shirts, Bands, linnen and wollen Cloathes, Swords, Muskets, Calliuers, Powder, and Shot: but of these last mentioned, wee are very sparing, and part not with many, vnlesse vpon great occasion, by way of guift to speciall persons. The commodities most esteemed by the Indians.

For these toies, and such like trifeling things the Indians will sell vnto you any of the aboue mentioned commodities that can be gotten or prepared by them; or any thing they haue, or that their Countrey yeeldeth; and will performe any reasonable labour for them. Thus haue I deliuered vnto your Highnesse, the particulars of the seuerall commodities, which hitherto we haue discouered, and found likely to bee profitable in *Guiana*; (whereof examples are remayning to bee seene in the hands of M^r. *Henry Hondaer* a

Dutch-man, who in the yeere of our Lord 1616. performed a voiage to *Guiana*, to the places where our Company was seated, and now abideth in Thames-streete, neere vnto Cole-harbour: and I make no doubt, that by continuance of time, our painefull trauels, and diligent obseruations, wee shall discouer and get knowledge of an infinite number of others, as rich, necessary, and beneficiall as these already spoken of, or any other whatsoeuer: if it please Almighty God to fauour and blesse our proceedings.

When the raines ceased, which was in Iuly, I began to trauaell abroad in search of those Golden Mountaines, promised vnto vs before the beginning of our voiage, (by one that vndertooke to guide vs to them) which filled my company so full of vaine expectation, and golden hopes, that their insatiable and couetous mindes (being wholy set thereon) could not bee satisfied with any thing but oenly Gold. Our guide that vainely made those great promises, being come vnto the wished place to make performance, was then possessed with a shamelesse spirit of ignorance, for hee knew little, and could performe nothing. What other intelligences (of Mines already fouud) I had from other men in England, and from the Mr. of my ship, who had bin heretofore in those parts, I foūd them by experience false, and nothing true concerning Mines, that was in England reported vnto me.

Our greedy desire of Gold being thus made frustrate, diuers vnconstant persons of my vnruly company began to murmure, to bee discontented, to kindle discords and discensions, and to stirre vp mutiny, euen almost to the confusion and ruine of vs all: and

Disorders by mutiny.

were

were vpon the point to ſhake off all obedience to their commanders; to abandon patience, peace, & vnity, and wilfully to breake out into all miſcheefe & wretched diſorder, onely becauſe they were deceiued of their golden hopes & expectations: but with good words, and comfortable perſwaſions, I pacified them for the time, and made them acquainted with my better hopes conceiued of the commodities aboue mentioned. I perſwaded them in generall from idleneſſe, to trauell abroade, to ſearch and ſeeke out amongſt the Indians what other nouelties they could (though gold were wanting) whereby wee might hereafter benefit our ſelues; and ſtill I imployed them ſome one way, and ſome another, to occupie their mindes by doing ſomething, the better to preuent diſcention, which commonly is bred of idleneſſe, the ſlouthfull mother of all filthy vices.

As I daily conuerſed amongſt the Indians, it chanced one day, that one of them preſented mee with a halfe Moone of mettall, which held ſomwhat more then a third part Gold, the reſt Copper: another alſo gaue mee a little Image of the ſame mettall; and of an other I bought a plate of the ſame (which hee called a ſpread Eagle) for an Axe. All which things they aſſured mee were made in the high Countrey of *Guiana*, which they ſaid did abound with Images of Gold, by them called *Carreoory*. Theſe things I ſhewed to my company to ſettle their troubled mindes, which gaue much contentment to the greater part of them, and ſatisfied vs all that there was Gold in *Guiana*. Shortly after that my Indian *Anthony Canabre*, brought mee a peec of a rocke, of white Sparre, whereof

The high Countrey of *Guiana* aboundeth with Images of Gold.

The rocks of the purest white Sparre are Mines of gold or siluer.

whereof the high Countrey is full: And if the white Sparres of this kinde, which are the purest white of all others, (for euery sort of Mine hath a sparre, and for the most part white,) bee in a maine rocke, they are certainely Mines of Gold, or Siluer, or of both. I made triall of a peece of Sparre, which the same Indian discouered vnto me, and I found that it held both Gold, and Siluer, which (although it was in small quantity) gaue mee satisfaction that there bee richer Mines in the Countrey to bee found: but the best lie deeper in the earth, and wee had not time nor power to make search for them.

Being thus informed, and sufficiently resolued of the commodities of the Countrey, & well satisfied of the Minerals; I bent all my endeauours to finde out the fittest places, and most conuenient for our first plantations: at the last I found out many, and some of speciall note, which are (for many respects) of great importance; and when time serueth, our forces and number of men being answerable, I will lay them open to the knowledge of the world: and for wealth I hope they shall fully answere all mens expectations.

Many ouerfalles in *Wiapoco*.

I trauelled vp the riuer of *Wiapoco*, to view the ouerfalles, but the waters being high and strong, I could not passe them. In August when they are fallen, with some labour they may bee passed. This riuer hath very many ouerfalles, lying one a good distance beyond another, euen to the head thereof. Aboue some of the first falles there dwelleth an Indian, called *Comarian*, who is an old man of a free disposition; by him I learned that a certaine distance aboue the first falles, the riuer *Arwy* falleth into *Wiapoco*; moreouer that

that certaine daies iourney beyond him towards the high land, vpon the borders of *Wiapoco*, there is a Natiō of Charibes hauing great eares of an extraordinary bignes, hard to bee beleeued, whom hee called *Maraſhewaccas*: amongſt theſe people (as *Comarian* reporteth) there is an Idole of ſtone, which they worſhip as their God; they haue placed it in a houſe made of purpoſe for the greater honour of it, which they keepe very cleane and hanſome.

People hauing great eares, who worſhip an Idoll of ſtone.

This Idole is faſhioned like a man ſitting vpon his heeles, holding open his knees, and reſting his elbowes vpon them, holding vp his hands with the palmes forwards, looking vpwards, and gaping with his mouth wide open. The meaning of this proportion he could not declare, although he hath been many times amongſt them, and hath often ſeene it. What other Nations were beyond theſe he did not know, hauing neuer trauailed ſo farre, but hee ſayth they be *Charibes*, and alſo enemies vnto them. It ſeemeth there bee many Nations of thoſe great eared people: for in the Riuer of *Marrawini* I heard alſo of the like, who dwell farre vp towards the high land, as hereafter you ſhall heare and I ſuppoſe, by the trending of the Riuers of *Wiapoco*, and *Marrawini*, are all one people.

The proportion of the Idole.

Vpon the 14. day of Auguſt I went vnto a Mountaine, called *Gomeribo*, being the vttermoſt point of land to the Northward in the bay of *Wiapoco*; I found the ſoile of it moſt excellēt for Tobacco, Maiz, Cotton trees, Annoto trees, Vines, & for any other thing that ſhould be planted there. When I had taken good view of the place, and found it commodious for ma-

Possession taken for the king at *Gomeriba*.

ny purposes; then in the presence of Capt. *Fisher*, diuers Gentlemen, and others of my company, and of the Indians also, I tooke possession of the land, by turfe and twig, in the behalf of our Soueraigne Lord King *IAMES*: I tooke the said posession of a part, in name of the whole continent of *Guiana*, lying betwixt the riuers of *Amazones* and *Orenoque*, not being actually possessed, and inhabited by any other Christian Prince or State; wherewith the Indians seemed to be well content and pleased.

In like manner my Brother Capt. *Michael Harecourt*, and Capt. *Harucy*, (whom I left as his associate, and hee esteemed as an inward friend,) in a notable iourney, which (to their great honour) they performed, to discouer the Riuer of *Arrawary*, and the Country bordering vpon it, (neere adioining to the riuer of *Amazones*) did take the like possession of the land there, to his Maiesties vse.

The like possession taken at *Arrawary*.

The dangers and great difficulties which they in that attempt incountred, were memorabe, and such, as hardly any of our Nation in such small Canoes (being onely some-what longer, but not so broad as our *Thames* wherries, and flat bottomed,) euer ouercame the like. First the number of their owne attendants besides themselues, was onely one man, and a boy; Their troope of Indians 60. persons. Their iourney by Sea vnto the Riuer of *Arrawary* was neere 100. Leagues: wherein (by the way) they met with many dreadful plunges, by reason of a high going sea, which breaketh vpon the flats and shoales; especially, at the next great cape to the North of *Arraway*, which, in respect of the danger they passed there, they named

Point

Point Perilous. Then their diſcouery vp the riuer, was 50. leagues more: where they found a Nation of Indians, which neuer had ſeene white men, or Chriſtians before, and could not be drawne to any familiar commerce, or conuerſation, no not ſo much as with our Indians, becauſe they were ſtrangers to them, and of another Nation. The diſcouery of this riuer is of great importance, and ſpeciall note, affording an entrance more behouefull for the ſearching and diſcouery of the inland parts of *Guiana*, then any other riuer yet knowne vpon the Coaſt; for trending Weſtward vp into the land, it diſcouereth all the Countries and Nations to the Southward of *Arricary*, *Cooſhebery*, *Morrownia*, and *Norrack*, which I haue mentioned before. *Point Perillus.*

Many weekes they ſpent in this aduenture, ſtill taking vp their lodgings in the woods at night. Prouiſion of meate they wanted not, for Fiſh were euer plenty, and at hand: and the woods yeelded eyther Deere, Tigers, or Foule: their greateſt want was of bread and drinke, which onely defect did hinder (at that time) the accompliſhment of that diſcouery. For when the Indians perceiued their bread to bee neere ſpent, and their drinke to bee corrupted, they could not bee perſwaded to proceede, hauing no meanes to ſupply their wants amongſt the Arrawaries, the Indians of that riuer, who would not freely trade with them vpon this firſt acquaintance, but alwaies ſtood vpon their guard, on the other ſide of the riuer, where they inhabited: yet they deſiring to obtaine ſome of our Engliſh commodities, and make triall of our Indians friendſhippe, afforded ſome ſmall trade for their A great argument of plenty in the Countrey.

preſent releefe during their aboade in that riuer: So that of force they were conſtrained to breake off their diſcouery, and haſten homeward.

But here their dangers ended not, for as they returned, arriuing at certaine Iſlands called *Carripoory*, and paſſing betweene them & the main land, much againſt the wils of all the Indians, who knowing the danger of the place, and more reſpecting their ſafety, then their owne, (being themſelues all expert ſwimmers) would haue diſſwaded them from that hazard: but they being ignorant of the perill, would needs paſſe onne, and at the laſt met with ſuch a Boore (as the Seamen terme it) and violent encounter of two tydes comming in, which like two furious inraged Rammes, or Bulles, ruſhed togeather, and oft retired back, to returne againe with greater violence, vntill the one by force had ouerborne the other: that if next vnder God) the diligent care and paines of the Indians had not preſerued thē, they had been there deſtroyed, and ſwallowed vp by that mercileſſe Boore or breach of waters; which (God be thanked) they eſcaped, and returned home in ſafety.

A dangrous Boore at *Carripapoory*.

Here may your Highneſſe fitly note and obſerue two things, the one, the aſſured loue and fidelity of the Indians to our Nation; who hauing in their power for ſix weekes ſpace, foure only of our company, and two of thoſe the chifeſt of the reſt; and if they had been falſe & trecherouſly minded towards them, might eaſily haue drowned, ſtarued, or ſlaine them; yet did not only forbeare to practiſe harme againſt them, but did alſo ſafely rowe their boats; night by night prepare their lodgings in the woods, & daily vſe their

Two ſpeciall things to bee obſerued.

The fidelity of the Indians

their care and beſt endeauours to diſcouer and preuent all dangers that might happen to them, and to guide them, ſerue them, and prouide them meate. Such truſt and faithfulneſſe is rarely found amongſt ſuch barbarous infidels, and yet wee haue had three yeeres experience thereof. The other thing to bee obſerued heere, is the ſtore and plenty of victuals in *Guiana*; where ſixty foure perſons togeather in one company, without any prouiſion of victuals (bread and drinke excepted) before hand made, could trauell abroade for ſix weekes ſpace, moſt commonly lodging in the woods, ſeldome in any towne or village, and yet in all places whereſoeuer they came, could readily get meate ſufficient for them all: which bleſſing God hath giuen to *Guiana*; for the comfort of all ſuch as ſhall bee willing to bee planters there. The plenty of victuals.

This, and much more could my Brother haue truely auouched, if hee had liued; but (ſince his returne into England) it hath pleaſed God, who gaue him life, and preſerued him from many dangers, to take him to his mercy. But the other, Captaine *Harues*, ſuruiueth, whoſe life hath euer ſuted with a generous and worthy ſpirit, profeſſing Armes, and following the warres: who alſo is generally well knowne, to be a Gentleman, both honeſt, and of ſpotleſſe reputation; hee will auerre and iuſtifie for truth, what heere is mentioned. But I will now returne from whence I haue digreſſed.

When I had (as before) taken poſſeſſion at *Gomeribo*, in preſẽce of the ſaid parties, I deliuered the poſſeſſiõ of that Mountain to my Indiã *Anthony Canabre*, *To haue, hold, poſſeſſe, and enioy* the ſame, to him, and to *Gomeribo* deliuered to an Indian as the Kings tenant.

his heires for euer, of our Soueraigne Lord King *Iames*, his Heires and Succeſſors, as his ſubiect; *Yeelding and paying* yeerely the tenth part of all Tobacco, Cotton wooll, Annoto, and other commodities whatſoeuer, which ſhould hereafter bee either planted or growing within the ſaid Mountaine, if it were demanded. The Indian moſt gladly receiued the poſſeſſion vpon theſe conditions, and for himſelfe, and his poſterity, did promiſe to bee true ſubiects vnto the Kings Maieſtie: his heires, and ſucceſſors: And to pay the duties impoſed vpon them: and ſo that buſines being finiſhed, I returned againe to *Wiapoco*.

The only cauſe of loſſe by the Voyage.

Now (moſt worthy Prince) there came vnto my knowledge, an inconuenience happened by the careleſſe negligence of the Maſter of my ſhip, who had the charge of prouiding and laying in the prouiſions and victuals for the voyage, which was the cauſe that I gained no preſent profit by it, but left off all my diſcoueries in the firſt beginning. I had a purpoſe at that time to performe a buſineſſe, which might haue proued profitable, and honourable vnto vs, if I had been able to haue ſtaied the time, but it was not my chance to bee ſo fortunate: for the Maſter, his Mates, and the Steward of my Shippe, came vnto mee, and told me plainly, that if I made any longer aboad in that Countrey, I would neuer in thoſe Shippes returne into England: or if I did aduenture it, my ſelfe, and all my company would ſtarue at Sea for want of Beere, Syder, and water, for all my Caske was ſpoiled, becauſe it was not Iron-bound; the woodden hoopes flew off, by reaſon of the heate of the Clymate; and our Beere, and Syder, (whereof wee had good ſtore) did leake

leake about the shippe, that wee could hardly saue sufficient to releeue vs, if wee made a longer stay vpon the Coast; which was the Masters fault, having had a speciall charge to bee carefull of that onely poynt. By this default, I was constrained to make a vertue of necessity, and prepare my selfe for England, and leaue my former purposes to bee accomplished hereafter, which shall bee done (God aiding mee) in time conuenient.

Then disposing of my company, I appointed my Brother Captaine *Michael Harcourt* to remaine in the Countrey, as chiefe Commander in my absence, and to continue the possession on the Kings behalfe; I gaue him directions to trauell abroad, as (occasion serued) to discouer the Countrey, to spend sometime at *Cooshebery*, and sometime also in other places; but to make his chiefest residence at *Wiapoco*, (the onely Rendeuous for shippes that trade vpon that Coaste) and there to plant good store of Maiz, for our reliefe of bread and drinke, which is the chiefest thing to be respected in those parts; for other victuals we need not take much care being alwaies easily prouided. He performed his charge with great reputation, discouered many goodly Prouinces, and spacious Countries; and worthily continued the possession full three yeeres compleat. I left with him for his assistante, Captaine *Harney*, aboue mentioned, who hath nobly vowed his time and fortune to bee imployed in the prosecution of this honourable action. For his Liuetenant I appointed M^r. *Edward Gifford*, a valiant and worthy Gentleman; and I left also with him of Gentlemen and others, about twenty more, with all such necessaries

Capt. *Michael Harcourt* left commander of the company.

Twenty men left with Captaine *Harcourt* at *Wiapoco*.

ries as I could spare, and thought conuenient for them: and so commending them to God the eighteenth day of August I departed from *Wiapoco*, and the day following arriued at *Caiane*.

The Pinnesse receiued a leake at *Caiane*.

At my comming to *Caiane* my Pinnesse receiued a leake, which would haue proued dangerous, if wee had been far at Sea; whereby enforced to attend the stopping thereof, and new trimming of the Pinnesse; and vnwilling to bee idle in the meane space doing nothing, I left my shippes there to repaire their defects, and in my ship-boate departed thence, the twenty three of August: taking with mee Captain *Fisher*, who hath euer been (since wee first crept into the world) my chiefe companion, both in Armes and trauels; I tooke also with mee his brother *Vnton Fisher*, Mr. *Cradle* the Masters mate of my ship, and about six more. I followed the Coast to the Westward

R. *Meccooria*.

steering due West, and passing by the riuer of *Meccooria*, I lodged that night in the mouth of the riuer

R. *Courwo*.

Courwo: which hath a narrow deepe entrance, and within affordeth a good harbour, which may in time to come (for some speciall purpose) bee of great vse.

Riuers to the West of *Courwo*.

The next day, and the night following I proceeded Westward with full saile, and passing the riuers of *Manmanury*, *Sinammara*, *Oorassowini*, *Coonannenia*, *Vracco*, and *Amanna*; I arriued the twenty fiue day at the riuer of *Marrawini*, which openeth a faire riuer, but is shoale vpon the Barre, which lyeth two or three Leagues off at Sea, hauing but two fadome water: within the Barre, the Channel is three, foure, fiue, and six fadome deepe. Fiue leagues within the ruier wee

passed

passed by certaine Islands called *Curewapory*, not inhabited, for at the rising of the waters they are alwaies ouerflowen, of which sort the riuer hath very many: wee lodged that night a litle beyond these first Islands at a village called *Moyemon*, on the lefthand, the Captaine thereof is called *Maperitaka*, of the Nation of the *Paragotos*, a man very louing and faithfull to our Nation, whereof wee haue had good proofe. The next day wee proceeded vp the riuer three leagues, and stayed at a towne called *Coewynay* on the right hand, at the house of *Minapa*, (the chiefe Charib of that Signiory) to prouide two Canoes to prosecute our iourney for the discouery of this riuer.

Islands called *Curewapory*.

The twenty eight day wee went forward passing many villages and townes, which I forbeare to name, and hauing gone about twenty leagues from the Sea, wee found the riuer in a manner barred vp with rocks, ouer which the water falleth with great violence, yet notwithstanding wee aduentured to proceed, and the further wee went, the more dangerous we found the ouerfalles, and more in number; but when we had passed the first Mountaine, towards the high Countrey of *Guiana*, called *Sapparow*, and discouered far off before vs other high Mountaines called *Matawere Moupanana*, and had proceeded 6. daies iourney vp the riuer (which was more thē forty leagues) we met with such shoale rocky streame, & great ouerfalles, that there to our griefour iourny ended.

They proceede in discouery of *Marrawini*.

The riuer full of ouerfalles.

They went six daies iourney vp the riuer.

Being thus for that time debarred from our intended discouery, wee prepared our selues with Patience to returne towards our shippes, and the third day of September wee turned downe the riuer, shooting the ouerfalles with more celerity then when wee came vp, dispatching three daies iourney in one, and the fifth day returned

safe to *Moyemon*; but before I departed thence, Captaine *Fisher* told mee of certaine plants which hee had then found, much like vnto Rose-trees, growing about halfe a yard in height, whereof (for the strangenesse of them) I cannot forbeare to adde a word or two.

Trees which had the sense of feeling.

These plants or little trees had assuredly the sence of feeling, as plainely appeared by touching them: for if you did but touch a leafe of the tree with your finger, that leafe would presently shrinke, and close vp it selfe, and hang downe as if it were dead; and if you did cut off a leafe with a paire of cisers, then all the other leaues growing vpon the same tree would instantly shrinke and close vp themselues, and hang downe as if they were dead and withered, and within halfe a quarter of an hower, would by degrees open themselues againe, and flourish as before; and as often as you did either touch or cut off any of them, they would doe the like; which did euidently shew a restriction of the spirits, inuincibly arguing a Sence. Howsoeuer this may seeme strange and incredible to your Highnesse, and to them that haue not seene it, yet forasmuch as *Scaliger*, and *Bartas* make mention of the like, I dare bee bold to affirme it vpon my credit, hauing seene and shewed it to forty others: I gathered two of the plants, and did set them in pots in their owne earth, and carried them aboord my shippe, where I kept them fairely growing almost a fortnight, vntill they were destroied by certaine Munkies that brake loose, and pulled them in peeces: which might haue been preuented, but that I was constrained to set them in the open ayre, the better to preserue them.

Scaliger, Exercit. 181. sect. 28.

Bartas, Eden, 1. day, 2. week.

The seuenth day I went to *Wiawia*, a great towne of *Paragotos*, and *Yaios*, foure leagues to the West of *Marawini*, whereof *Maperitaka* aboue mentioned, and *Arapawaka*

Viawia, a Towne of 20 houses.

pawaka are chiefe Captaines. At this towne I left my Cozen *Vnton Fisher*, and *Humfrey Croxton* an Apothecary, to beare him company, and one seruant to attend him called *Christopher Fisher*, hauing first taken order with *Maperitaka* for their diet, and other necessaries, both for trauell, and otherwise: who euer since (according to his promise) hath performed the part of an honest man, and faithfull friend.

Mr. *Vnton Fisher* and two others left at *Wiawia*.

I gaue directions to my Cozen *Fisher* to prosecute the discouery of *Marrawini*, and the inland parts bordering vpon it, when the time of the yeere, and the waters better serued; and if it were possible to goe vp into the high Countrey of *Guiana*, and to finde out the City of *Manoa*, mentioned by Sr. *Walter Raleigh* in his discouery. He followed my directions to the vttermost of his ability, being of a good wit, and very industrious, and inabled to vndergoe those imployments, by obtaining the loue, and gaining the languages of the people, without which helpes, there is little or no good to bee done in those parts.

When the waters of *Marrawini* were risen, and the riuer passable, (much differing from the riuer of *Wiapoco*, which is not to bee trauelled, but in the lowest waters.) He began his iourney for the discouery thereof, in company of the Apothecary, his seruant *Fisher*, the Indian *Maperitaka*, and eighteene others, and proceeded eleauen daies iourney vp the riuer, to a towne of Charibes called *Taupuramune*, distant from the Sea aboue an hundred leagues; but was foure daies iourney short of *Moreshego*, which is also a towne of Charibes, scituate vpon the riuer side in the prouince of *Moreshegoro*: the chiefe Captaine thereof is called *Areminta*: who is a proud and bold Indian, much feared of all those that dwell within

Mr. *Fisher* trauelled eleuen daies iourney vp the riuer of *Marra*, viz. 100 leagues.

The Prouince of *Moreshegoro*.

Indians with rough skins like Buffe.

his Territories, hauing a rough skin like vnto Buffe leather, of which kinde there bee many in those parts; and I suppose proceedeth of some infirmity of the body.

Diuers mighty Nations of Indians far vp in *Marrawini*, towards the high land.

Hee vnderstood by relation of the Indians of *Taupuramune*, and also of *Areminta*, that six daies iourney beyond *Moreshego*, there are diuers mighty Nations of Indians, hauing holes through their eares, cheekes, nostrils, and nether lippes, which were called *Craweanna*, *Pawmeeanna*, *Quikeanna*, *Peewattere*, *Arameeso*, *Acawreanno*, *Acooreo*, *Tareepeeanna*, *Corecorickado*, *Peeauncado*, *Cocoanno*, *Itsura*, and *Waremisso*: and were of strength and stature far exceeding other Indians, hauing Bowes, and Arrowes foure times as bigge: what the Indians also report of the greatnesse of their eares, I forbeare to mention, vntill by experience we shall discouer the truth thereof. Moreouer hee learned that there fall into *Marrawini* diuers great riuers, called *Arrennee*, *Topannawin*, *Errewin*, *Cowomma*, *Poorakette*, *Arroua*, *Arretowenne*, *Waoune*, *Anape*, *Aunime*, and *Carapio*: whereof some he hath seene himselfe. That it was twenty daies iourney, from *Taupuramune*, to the head of *Marrawini*, which is inhabited by *Arwaccas*, *Sappaios*, *Paragotos*, and some *Yaios*: and that a daies iourny from thence to the land-ward the Countrey is plaine, and Champian ground, with long grasse. Hee passed in this iourney aboue eighty ouerfalles of water, and many of them very dangerous: of some of them I had experience the yeere before. Hee proceeded no further at that present, being vnprouided for so long a iourney, supposing that it had been neere (then hee found it) to the head of the riuer by a fortnights trauell: and so returned backe in six daies space, intending better preparation for a second iourney: but his purpose was preuented by an vntimely death: for shortly

Riuers falling into *Marrawini*.

Twenty daies iourney from *Taupuramune* to the head of *Marrawi*.

The Country aboue the head of *Mar.* is plaine, and Champian ground.

shortly after hee was drowned by misfortune; where by we see, that man determineth, but God disposeth.

The tenth day of September being Sunday, I left the main of *Guiana*, and in my ship-boat stood off into the sea to seek my ships, which were forced to ride foure leagues from shoare, by reason of the shoales; but as wee passed ouer them, wee were in danger to bee cast away by the breach of a sea, which verily had sunke our boat, if with great celerity we had not lightned her, by heauing ouerbord many baskets of bread, of Cassaui, Maix, Pinas, Platanas, Potatoes, and such like prouision, wherewith our boat was loaden; by which meanes it pleased God to deliuer vs from present destruction, and to bring vs safe vnto our ships.

The tenth of September they left *Guiana*.

They were in danger to be cast away.

When I came aboord, we weighed anchor, and steered away for the Island of *Trinidado*, and vpon the 18. day in the morning, we arriued at *Punta de Galea*, where wee found three English ships at anchor, which was no small comfort vnto vs, considering our great defects & wants. One of these shippes was called the *Diana*, belonging to Mr. *Lu*[illegible]a Dutch merchant dwelling in *London*. The other two, the *Penelope*, and the *Indeuor*, belonging to Mr. *Hall*, a merchant also of *London*. We staied at this place 6. daies to mend our bad caske, and to take fresh water: during which time I was kindly intreated, & feasted by the Merchants, and had supply of al such things as I stood in need of; which curtesie I requited in the best manner I could for the present.

They finde three English shippes at *Punta de Galea*.

Vpon Sunday the twenty foure of September we weighed anchor, so likewise did the *Diana* (the other two shippes being gone two or three daies before vs,) but the wind shifting to the north-east, inforced vs backe againe almost to the same place from whence we depar-

ted

ted. The twenty fiue we weighed againe, and plied along the shoare towards *Cape Brea*, about three leagues. This *Cape* is so called of the *Pitch* which is there gotten in the earth, whereof there is such abundance, that all places on this side of the world may be stored therewith.

Pitch gotten in the earth, which melteth not with the Sunne.

It is a most excellent Pitch for trimming of shippes that passe into these Regions and hot Countries, for it melteth not with the Sunne, as other Pitch doth.

The twenty six day wee stood along againe, the winde being still contrary and variable, intermixt with many calmes, & so continued vntill the second of October, when we arriued at *Port de Hispania*.

They arriue at *Port de Hispania*.

Within two daies after our arriuall there, *Don Sanches de Mendosa*, the Teniente for that yeare, with certaine other Spaniards came aboord vs: we gaue them the best entertainement that our meanes, the time, and place would affoord, and had much friendly conference together. They told me, that they lately had a conflict with the *Charibes*, wherein they had lost seuen or eight of their men, and had many others hurt and wounded, whereof some came to my Chirurgion to haue their wounds dressed during our aboad there. And they plainely confessed that they are verie much molested by the *Charibes*, and knew not how by any meanes to suppresse them.

Don Sanches de Mendosa commeth aboord their shippe.

The Spaniards much molested by the Charibes.

We staied at *Porte de Hispania* vntill the seuenth day, in hope to get some good Tobacco amongst the Spaniards, who daily fed vs with delaies and faire words, but in truth they had none good at that present for vs, which we perceiuing, departed thence vpon the 7. day, about one of the clocke in the morning, leauing the other ships to attend their trade, and stood away for the passages, called *Les ſſiet boccas de Drago*, and disemboged about eight

They depart from *Trinidado*.

eight of the clocke the same morning. Then we steered away for an Island called *Meues*, and leauing the Islands of *Granado*, *Saint Vincent*, *Guadalupa*, and *Monserate*, in our starboord side, wee arriued there the twelfth day, where wee stopped to take in Ballast, and more water, for our shippes were very light. They arriue at *Meues*.

In this Island there is an hot Bath, which as wel for the reports that I haue heard, as also for that I haue seen and found by experience, I doe hold for one of the best and most soueraigne in the world. I haue heard that diuers of our Nation haue there been cured of the Leprosie, and that one of the same persons now, or lately dwelt at *Wollwich* neere the riuer of *Thames*, by whom the truth may be knowne, if any man desire to bee further satisfied therein. As for my owne experience, although it was not much, yet the effects that I found it worke both in my selfe, and others of my company in two daies space, doe cause mee to conceiue the best of it. For at my comming thither, I was grieuously vexed with an extreame cough, which I much feared would turne mee to great harme, but by bathing in the Bath, and drinking of the water, I was speedily cured: and euer since that time, I haue found the state of my body (I giue God thankes for it) farre exceeding what it was before, in strength and health. Moreouer, one of my company named *Iohn Huntbatch* (seruant to my brother) as he was making a fire, burned his hand with Gunpowder, and was in doubt thereby to loose the vse of one or two of his fingers, which were shrunke vp with the fire, but he went presently to the Bath, and washed, and bathed his hand a good space therein, which soopled his fingers in such manner, that with great ease hee could stirre and stretch them out, and the fire was so washed out of his hand, that within

An excellent hot Bath at *Meues*.

An extreame cough cured by the Bath.

A mans hand burned with Gunpouder, and by the Bath cured in 24 houres.

within the space of twenty foure houres, by twice or thrice washing and bathing it, the soreneſſe thereof was cured, onely the eye-sore for the time remained. Furthermore, two or three others of my company hauing swellings in their legges, were by the Bath cured in a day. This can I affirme, and boldly iustifie, hauing been an eie witneſſe thereof.

Swellings in the legges cured in a day.

They depart from *Meuet.*

Hence wee departed the sixteenth day of October, in the afternoone, and leauing the Islands of S^t. *Christopher*, S^t. *Martin*, and *Anguilla* on the Starboord side, wee dissembogued through the broken Islands on the North side of *Anguilla* vpon S^t. *Lukes* day, where I thinke neuer Englishma dissembogued before vs: for we found all our Sea-charts false concerning that place, those broken Islands being placed therein, to the Southward of *Anguilla*, betwene it and S^t. *Martins*, and wee found them scituat to the Northward thereof.

When wee had cleered our selues of the broken Islands, wee stood away North-East, shaping our course the neereſt way wee could for *Flores*, and *Corues*, and so continued with faire weather, the winde still mending vpon vs, vntill the thirtieth day of October: about twelue of the clocke that day there began a storme, with contrarie windes, still variable, which continued vntill 4. the next day in the afternoone. In this storme wee loſt the company of the Pinneſſe in the night, but had sight of her againe vpon the fourth of Nouember late in the euening, and the next day shee came vp vnto vs, at two of the clocke in the afternoone. Then the winde came faire at Weſt, and wee steered away East by North, and E. N. East among. The seauenth of Nouember I relieued the Pinneſſe with more bread, and left her to follow after vs, not being able to keepe way with vs before t

They left the Pinneſſe to follow after them.

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winde, which then blew ſtrongly at Weſt: for I was very vnwilling to looſe the benefit of a ſpeedy paſſage, which the cõtinuãce of that faire winde was like to afford vs. And ſo following our courſe, on the eleuenth day in the morning we had ſight of *Fayal*, one of the Iſlands of the *Terceras*, which we left on our ſtarboord ſide, and ſteered away for England, the winde continuing faire vntill the twenty foure day. But then it changed, firſt to the Eaſt by North, and then to the Eaſt ſouth-eaſt, and became ſo violent and furious, that for three daies ſpace we were not able to beare out ſaile, but did driue before the winde at the leaſt three leagues a watch, out of our courſe; and the firſt land wee made was *Cape Cleere* in the South-weſt part of Ireland, whereagainſt our wils we arriued at *Crooke Hauen* the twenty nine of Nouember.

They fell with *Fayal*.

They are driuẽ by a ſtorme into Ireland.

Our arriuall there at that preſent, was happy for vs, conſidering our extreame wants, and great neceſſities; for of all our ſtore, we had remaining but one hogſhed of water, halfe a hogſhed of beuerage (all our beere being ſpent and waſted by leakage) ſixe peeces of beefe, and three of Porke, which was all our prouiſion: we had neither fiſh, butter, oyle, cheeſe nor peaſe left to relieue vs, whereby we had fallen into a lamentable diſtreſſe, if almighty God had not in time brought vs vnto this harbour where we ſupplied our wants, by the helpe of Captaine *Reignolds* commander of his Maieſties Pinneſſe called the *Moone*, whom we fortunately met there altogether vnexpected. But the winde continuing contrary at the Eaſt, and like to hold ſtill in that corner, preſaged new wants to inſue, if a ſpeedy remedy were not prouided. To preuent the worſt, I reſolued to goe by land to *Yoghall*, neere vnto which place remained ſome friends and acquaintance of mine, by whom I might prouide

Their great neceſſitie and want.

my selfe of meanes to defray my charge, vntill my returne into England: and therefore gaue commandement to the master of my shippe to wage a Pilot, and vpon the first shift of winde (if it fauoured him in any time) to bring the shippe about to *Yoghall*, where I ment to abide his comming, resoluing thence to goe for *Bristol*. And I appointed (if the winde did hold against him) to send him mony to supplie their victuals, vntill it pleased God to alter it: but he regarding his owne priuate ends, more then my commaund and direction, vpon the first shift of wind went away with my shippe (without my knowledge) to *Dartmouth* in the west Country, and left me behind in *Ireland*: whereof as soone as I had intelligence, I presently tooke the opertunitie of a speedy passage in a barke then reddy bound for *Bristol*, and so the next morning being the fifteenth of December, I departed from *Yoghall*, and arriued at *Bristol* the seuenteenth day.

The Pinnesse first arriued in Ireland, and afterward at Bristol.

My Pinnesse which we left at Sea to follow after vs, was likewise by the aforesaid storme driuen into the west of Ireland, to a place caled *Dingen le Coushe*: and there remained a long time wind-bound: but at the last (by Gods permission) arriued at *Bristol* the second day of February.

The number of those that died.

During the time of my voyage, we left but one landman, who died in *Guiana*: and one sailer, and an Indian boy, who died at Sea in our returne: and during the space of these three yeares last past since the voiage, of all the men which I left in the country, being in number about thirty, there died but six, whereof one was drowned: another was an old man of threescore yeeres of age: and another tooke his death by his owne disorder; the rest died of sicknes, as pleased God the giuer of life: for which small losse, his holy name be blessed now and euer.

Hauing thus (most noble Prince) declared the whole course

course of my voiage to *Guiana*, performed in the yeare of our Lord 1609. I hold it needefull for the better satisfaction of the fauourers, and wel-willers of this action, by adding of a speciall note or two, and by a briefe re-remembrance of some points mentioned in the former discourse, to expresse the worthinesse of the enterprise, being of importance, and not to bee regarded lightly.

Three principall ends to be obserued in euery forraine action.

In euery forraine action vndertaken by the subiects of a Christian Prince, they ought to haue especiall regard to three principall ends and designes. First, that it may bee for the glory of God: Secondly, for the honour of their Soueraigne: Thirdly, for the benefit and profit of their Countrey. Which three principall ends and intendements, if they faithfully prosecute, and labour to aduance with constant resolution, they shall infallibly bring their vndertakings to a blessed, prosperous, and honorable end. And now if it shall appeare that this enterprise for discouery and plantation in *Guiana*, is chiefely grounded vpon these three designes; I hope there is not any man (bee hee neuer so malitious and full of enuy) that can with iust exceptions scandalise it, or worthily contemne it.

1. The glory of God.

First then for the glory of God, it hath been, and euer will bee held cleere and vnquestionable, that God cannot be more honored, nor his holy name by any meanes more glorified, then by the prosperous grouth and happy increase of his Church, through the conuersion of those that bee heathen and barbarous Nations to the knowledge of him our true God, his Sonne Iesus Christ, and the holy Ghost, the blessed indiuiduall Trinity, and to the profession and practise of Christianity; which heauenly and euer memorable worke, may through Gods good blessing and assistance (without which (in-

deede) all our trauell therein, and all the labour of the world is but loſt) bee eaſily effected and accompliſhed in *Guiana*: the people thereof being of a louing and tractable nature towards the Engliſh, whom they loue and preferre before all other ſtrangers whatſoeuer: and by whom (next vnder God) I verily hope, and am conſtantly perſwaded, it will bee their bleſſed happe to bee freed from the ſeruitude of the diuell, that now ſo tyranizeth ouer them, and to bee led out of that infernall darkeneſſe wherein they liue, and bee drawen to Chriſtianity: for they will come vnto vs (already) at time of prayer, ſhew reuerence, and bee very attentiue all the while, although they vnderſtand nothing: they will bee content that wee baptize their children, and will after call them by the Chriſtian names wee giue them, ſuffer vs to bring them vp, and in a ſort acknowledge their ignorance, and ſhew a kinde of willingnes to be inſtructed & reformed.

2. The honour of our Soueraigne.

As touching the ſecond, by what meanes may our gracious Souraigne the Kings Maieſtie doe God better ſeruice, and honour him more, or vnder him bee more honored, then by obtaining and gaining the Soueraignty of ſo many great, ſpacious, and goodly Countries and Territories, not yet actually poſſeſſed, and inhabited by any Chriſtian Prince or Sate whatſoeuer? which in that Region, by the timely and worthy vndertakings of his Subiects, (without bloodſhed, and with the loue and affection of the people) may bee poſſeſſed, planted, and annexed to his Crowne, as the Nations and Countries beyond, by the Emperour *Charles* the fifth, were annexed to the Crowne of *Spaine*, whereby, what honour and benefit the Spaniards haue gained, and to what a degree of greatneſſe they are thereby growen, theſe parts of the world can witneſſe, and wee for our parts haue had triall, and might haue had wofull experience of, if our God

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that alwaies tooke our parts, had not crossed their bloody designes, and put them to flight and confusion. An. 1588.

And for the third, who can deny but that our Countrey by this worthy action may bee enriched, through diuers and sundrie commodities of great worth, in those parts dayly found, and easily obtained? which before are mentioned more at large, from page 31. to page 37. and therefore needeles here to bee againe repeated. The profit of our Country.

And for their further satisfaction, and more incouragement in this enterprise, let them consider the nature and disposition of the climate in this Region of *Guiana*, which for healthfull and wholsome ayre, (some few places onely excepted) I hold generally to bee inferiour to none other vnder Heauen: for notwithstanding it bee scituate vnder the Equinoctiall, by the ancient Philosophers called the burning *Zone*; yet such are the wonderfull workes of God for the benefit of man, that contrary to their opinion, wee finde by late experience, that those Regions which were in times past by them accounted vnhabitable, through extremity of drougth, and heate, are now found out to bee inhabited, temporate, and healthfull Countries, as plainely appeareth in diuers patts of the East and West Indies, and especially in this Countrey of *Guiana*, whereof I haue taken possession to his Maiesties vse, being plentifully inhabited by people of diuers Nations: the climate there, pleasant, and agreeable to our constitutions, and the soile fruitfull, as before hath been declared; affording as many admirable helpes towards the leading of an happy life, as any knowne part of the world: for whatsoeuer is necessary for the reliefe of man: eyther for foode, Phisicke, or Chirurgery, lor for clothing and architecture, is here (by the prouidence and goodnesse of God the creator) in plen- The burning *Zone* habituable.

The climate pleasant, fruitfull, and healthfull.

tifull ſtore euen naturally prouided.

The loue of the people towards our Nation,

Moreouer the good inclination of the people towards our Nation, being willing to trade with vs, and become ſubiects to his Maieſty, our Soueraigne; their louing and gentle entertaining of vs, deſiring to haue vs liue and abide amongſt them; and their tractable conuerſation with vs, not refuſing to be inſtructed in Chriſtianitie; and coueting to imitate and learne any trade, or worke, that they ſee vſed or practiſed by our men: are no ſmall motiues to perſwade the proſecution of this action, and plantation in *Guiana*.

A good motiue to thoſe that want imployment.

Furthermore, all younge Gentlemen, Souldiers, and others that liue at home in idleneſſe, and want imployment, may here finde meanes to abandon and expell their ſlouthfull humors, and caſt off their fruitleſſe and pernitious deſignes; and may worthily exerciſe their generous ſpirits in honourable trauels, and famous diſcoueries of many goodly and rich terretories, ſtrange and vnknowne Nations; and a multitude of other rarieties, hitherto vnſeene, and vnheard off in theſe parts of the world: which may be thought incredible, but that our own experience, & the generall & conſtant report and affirmation of the Indians, doth aſſure vs thereof.

An Empire may be gained to our Soueraigne.

And to conclude, we may by the gracious aſſiſtance of our good God, gaine vnto our Soueraigne the dominion of a rich and mightie Empire, which if it may bee once poſſeſſed by his Maieſtie, and inhabited by his Engliſh Subiects, will abſolutely be inuincible, to the vnſpeakable honour & renown of our natiõ in al after ages.

All theſe things reſpectiuely conſidered, what may be more required? to moue & induce all noble and worthy diſpoſitions, louing honour, and honourable attempts; all Marchants deſiring wealth & riches; & generally al the inhabitants

habitants of this Kingdome, freely to giue assistance towards the aduancement of this noble action, and plantation; so much tending to the glory of God; the honour of our Soueraigne, and the benefit of our Countrey.

¶ *The names of the Riuers falling into the Sea from Amazones, to Dessequebe, and of the seuerall Nations inhabiting those Riuers.*

Riuers.	Nations.
1 *Amazones.*	
2 *Arrapoco*, a branch of *Amazones.*	*Charibs.*
3 *Arrawary.*	
4 *Maicary.*	*Yaios* and
5 *Connawini.*	*Charibs.*
6 *Cassipurogh.*	*Arracoories*
7 *Arracow.*	
8 *Wiapoco.*	
9 *Wianary*, a creeke or inlet of the sea.	*Yaios* and *Arwaccas.*
10 *Cowo*, not inhabited.	
11 *Apurwacca.*	
12 *Wio.*	
13 *Caiane.*	
14 *Meccooria.*	*Charibs.*
15 *Courwo.*	
16 *Manmanury*	
17 *Sinammara.*	
18 *Oorassowini*, not inhabited.	
19 *Coonannema*	*Arwaccas.*
20 *Vracco.*	
21 *Marrawini.*	*Paragotos, Yaios, Charibs, Arwac.*
21 *Amanna.*	
23 *Camoure*, or *Comawin*, a branch of *Selinama.*	*Charibs.*
24 *Selinama*, or *Surennamo.*	
25 *Surammo.*	
26 *Coopannomy*	
27 *Eneecare.*	
28 *Coretine.*	*Arwaccas*
29 *Berebisse.*	& *Charibs.*
30 *Manhica.*	
31 *Wapary.*	*Arwaccas.*
32 *Micowine.*	
33 *Demeerare.*	
34 *Matooronnee*	
35 *Quiowinne*, braunches of *Dessequebe.*	*Charibs.*
36 *Dessequebe.*	*Arwaccas* & *Charibs.*

The Plantation in *Guiana* is moſt eaſie

to be performed, as is at large expreſſed in the former Treatiſe: And may in briefe appeare by theſe notes following, which are here added for the better comfort and incouragement of the Aduenturers and Planters of the meaner ſort.

The nature of the climate. Page. 23.

FIrſt, the climate in *Guiana*, although it bee hot, yet is it habitable; and affordeth healthfull habitations: for in three yeeres ſpace that my Brother Captaine *Michael Harcourt* and his company, remained in the Countrey, of thirty perſons there died but ſix.

The diſpoſition of the people.

The naturall inhabitants of that Countrey are a louing, tractable, and gentle people, affecting, and preferring the Engliſhmen before all other Nations whatſoeuer, and deſiring commerce and conuerſation with them: with thoſe barbarous people we may liue in ſafety, without ſuſpicion of trechery, or dread of danger; if wilfully wee offer them abuſe, and harme iſſue, the fault is ours; for a worme being trodden on, will turne againe. If they at any time doe giue offence to vs, they will ſuffer and abide ſuch moderate chaſtiſements, as we in our diſcretions ſhall thinke fit to lay vpon them.

The quallity of the land. Page 27.

The ſoile of the land there, as is ſaid before, is exceeding rich, neuer yet broken vp, nor ouerwome with tillage, but ſtill remaineth in the greateſt perfection of fertility.

The prouiſions of that Countrey for victuals, are already

ready mentioned before. But it is fit they bee againe remembred for the comfort of the ordinary people, that in person shall aduenture in this action. There are great store of Deere of all sorts; wilde Swine, Hares, and Conies; besides diuers other beasts vnknowne in these parts, Phesants, Partriges, wilde foule of all sorts, and euery house hath Cocks, Hennes, and Chickens, as in England; and the variety of Fish is wonderfull, without compare: but the chiefest comfort for our Countreymen is this, that the beast called *Maypury*, and the fish called the Sea Cow (being seuerally as bigge as a Heifer of two yeres old, & of which kinde there are very many) are in eating so like vnto our English beefe, that hardly in tast wee can distinguish them, and may as well as beefe bee salted, and kept for our prouision.

The prouisions of the Countrey page 27. 28. 30. and 31.

A beast and a fish like Beefe

There is also a beast in colour like a Fawne, but fuller of white spots; in stature somewhat lesse then a small sheep, and in tast like Mutton, but is rather better meate: the Baremo is also of the same taste.

A Beast like Mutton.

These for the time will giue vs good content, vntill wee can bee stored with the breed of our English sheepe and cattell.

The store of Maix, or *Guinea* wheat in *Guiana*, is very plentifull, which graine doth make an excellent good bread, and very wholsome. So likewise doth the *Cassaui* whereof there is also great abundance; and much may bee, as we please to plant.

Good bread.

Of the *Cassaui* bread, the Indians do make good drink, which in colour, taste, and strength, doth equall our March beere in England.

Drinke like March beere.

Of the *Guinea* wheat, we may make good Malt, which also maketh as excellent strong Ale as can bee possible.

Excellent strong Ale.

The soile being rich, fruitfull, and neuer nipt with

frosts doth giue vs hope that in few yeeres space by planting vines, we shal make good store of Sacke, and Canary wine, which in those parts are needefull, and very wholsome, and will greatly comfort and lighten the hearts of our Countreymen, and make them iouiall and couragious to vndertake and execute the greateſt laboures, and moſt difficult aduentures of diſcouery.

Sacke, and Canary wine.

The commodities already found in *Guiana*, are at large declared in the former diſcourſe; yet for the better memory of thoſe that are diſpoſed to aduenture in this action, I haue againe in briefe remembred them. Firſt within a yeere without much labour, there may bee tranſported thence good ſtore of Cotton wooll; diuers kinds of rich dies; ſundrie ſorts of gummes, drugges, and feathers; many kindes of rich woods: Iaſper, and Purphery ſtone; Balſamum, waxe, hony, and Tobacco. And hereafter within few yeeres, wee ſhall returne thence great plenty of Sugers: and I hope diſcouer as rich Mines, as euer the Spaniard found, eyther in new *Spaine*, *Peru*, or any other part of the Indies.

The commodities of the Country. pag. 31, and 32.

Forasmuch as it hath pleased his Excellent Maiestie, for the planting and inhabiting of all that part of *Guiana*, or continent of *America*, lying betweene the riuer of *Amazones*, and the riuer of *Dessequebe*, to grant his gracious Letters Pattents to *Robert Harcourt* of Stanton Harcourt in the County of Oxford Esquire, Sir *Thomas Challener* Knight, and *Iohn Rouenzon* Esquire, and to the heires of the said *Robert Harcourt*, of all the saide Countries, Lands and Territories betweene the said two riuers of *Amazones* and *Dessequebe*, and of all Ilands, Lands and Territories within twenty Leagues adiacent thereunto, &c. Together with all Prerogatiues, Iurisdictions, Royalties, Priuiledges, Franchises and Preheminenses, both for Gouernement, Trade, Trafficke, and otherwise, in as large and ample manner, as either his Maiestie, or any of his noble Progenitors, or Predecessors, haue heretofore graunted to any Aduenturers, or Vndertakers of any Discoueries, Plantations, or Trafficke, of, in, or into any forraigne parts whatsoeuer. To haue, hold, possesse, and enioy all and singular the premisses, to the sole and proper vse of the saide *Robert Harcourt*, and his heires for euer. And for that diuers honourable personages, Gentlemen, and others, who are willing and desirous, for the Glory of God, and the Honour of our Nation, to giue aide and assistance, eyther in person, or purse, to the vndertaking of this worthy Action, and Plantation, may truly vnderstand and know, how, and in what maner they shall receiue benefit and profit by their aduentures, and trauells therein; It is thought fit and necessary, for their better content and satisfaction, to publish these Articles insuing.

THe Planters in generall, are all Aduenturers either in person, or purse.

The meaneſt Aduenturer in Perſon, ſhall haue fiue hundred Acres as a ſingle ſhare.

Euery one that aduentureth twelue pounds tenne ſhillings, ſhall haue fiue hundred Acres as a ſingle ſhare; and ſo ratably according to the aduenture, be it more or leſſe.

The Plantation and Aduenture is intended to bee partly Generall, and partly Particular.

In the Generall Plantation and Aduenture, all perſons of all conditions and eſtates, euen to the pooreſt ſeruants, and laborers, men, women, and children, may aduenture aſmuch or as little as they pleaſe, from ten ſhillings vpwards, and ſhall haue in fee ſimple the aſſured ratable increaſe and gaine according to the quantitie of his aduenture; So as for euery ten ſhillings aduentured, he ſhall haue twenty Acres in inheritance, and ſo much yearely profit as thoſe twenty Acres may yeeld.

A Regiſter ſhall be truely kept of the names of euery Aduenturer in perſon, and of euery Aduenturer in mony, and of the ſumme by him aduentured, to the end that they may proportionably receiue the full benefit of their Aduentures.

During the firſt three yeres, the whole benefit ſhall goe towards the aduancement of the Plantation.

At the end of thoſe three yeres, a fourth part of the cleere profites remayning ſhall be diuided betwixt all the Aduenturers in purſe or perſon, ratably according to their ſhares, and aduentures.

Yeerely for ſeuen yeares after the firſt three yeeres ended, three parts of the whole cleere yeerely profit vpon euery returne ſhall be in like maner diuided; and the other fourth part ſhall goe towards the aduancement of the Plantation.

In thoſe tenne yeares the Land may be ſurueyed, & fit diſtributions & alotments made thereof to the Aduenturers and Planters.

After thoſe tenne yeares it ſhall be free for euery one to make his beſt of his alotment at his owne diſcretion by himſelfe, or elſe to trade and deale in common, as he did before with others, which perhappes will be moſt conuenient for all ſmall Aduenturers: And a ſetled order ſhall for that end be continued, for a continuall, ioynt, and common trade and commerce for euer; for otherwiſe it might proue hard for Aduenturers of ſmall ſummes to reape any benefit after

after the ten yeeres ended: but by a common continued commerce, they, or their heires, or assignes, shall be sure to haue it.

A Treasurer generall for the Plantation shall bee resident in London, and when the returne of profit dividable shall be, he shall forthwith deliuer to a particular Treasurer resident in euery shire, the proportionable part or profit due to the Aduenturers of that shire, which particular Treasurer shall deliuer to the high Constables of euery Hundred, the proportionable part due to the Aduenturers of that Hundred: And the high Constables shal deliuer to the Constables and Minister of euery Parish within their Hundreds, where any Aduenturers shall be, the proportionable part due to the Aduenturers of that Parish. And the Constable & Minister shal deliuer to euery person in that Parish his due, according to the proportion of his aduenture.

To this end a Register shall be kept by the Constable and Minister of each parish, of the names of each Aduenturer in that Parish, with their seueral aduentures, & the time when they brought in the same; So as such as be remooued out of a Parish where they aduentured, to some other place, shall either themselues, or their heires, or assignes receiue his proportionable profite in the parish where he aduentured, without further trouble or trauell.

The like Register shall remaine with the high Constables, of the Aduenturers in their Hundred.

And the like with the particular Treasurer of that shire, of the Aduenturers of that shire.

And the like of all the Aduenturers whatsoeuer, with the Treasurer generall for the Plantation.

But yet such as aduenture not before this next intended voyage, (which wee account the first voyage for the Plantation) or before the second, but stay longer expecting the euent, must not expect equall shares with the first Aduenturers: but if his aduenture come in after the second voyage, and before the third, he shall want a fift part of that which the first Aduenturers shall haue. And such as come in before the fourth voyage, shall want two fift parts. And such as come in before the fift voyage, shall want three fift parts. And such as come in before the sixt voyage (which perhappes may be the last voyage in the first three yeeres, a voyage being set forth euery halfe yeare) shall want foure fift parts of what the first Aduenturers

uenturer shall haue. And so a single share for so late an Aduenturer of twelue pound tenne shillings, will be but one hundred Acres in inheritance, and his profit accordingly in proportion, and so for a greater or lesser rate, so lately aduentured.

Euery Aduenturer in person, if he die hauing neyther wife, nor childe in Guiana liuing, his next kinsman that will goe in person at the next voyage or sending after his decease, shall haue his share or part: but if none such will goe in person, then the next heire of the deceased in England, shall haue a fift part of that share in inheritance, being about one hundred Acres: And the residue being foure hundred Acres, shall be disposed of to some other that will goe in person, that so by the death of the party deceased, the number of the Planters in person may not be diminished, and that yet his next heire here, may haue some competent benefite by the aduenture of his kinsmans person.

If a man and his wife goe, each of them shall haue fiue hundred acres; yet so, that the share of the wife be at the husbands disposé, as is vsed by husbands in England, that marry women heires, who cannot alien the same without the wiues consent.

If a man & his wife goe, the suruiuor shal haue the others share, if they haue no children borne in Guiana; but if they haue children borne there, then onely the suruiuor shall haue the share of the deceased, vntill the childe be one and twenty yeeres olde, and then the child shall haue it, for that the share of the personall aduenture of the suruiuor, will be competent maintenance, so as the childe may well haue the other share.

If a man and his wife, and a childe of theirs goe, each shall haue fiue hundred Acres.

The shares of Commaunders, Officers, and men of place, and qualitie, that aduenture in Person, are not to be rated according to single shares of inferiour and common persons, that aduenture in person: but according to their place, qualitie, and merite, in such sort as shallbe fit to giue them content, and incouragement to aduenture their persons in so honorable and worthy an Action.

Diuine Preachers that wil imitate the glorious examples of the Apostles (who ceased not to trauell amongst all sorts of Heathen and sauage people for the plantation of the holy Gospel) are worthily numbred amongst the persons of place & qualitie, and shall haue

such

such worthy shares, for the aduenture of their persons, in the ser-
uice of the blessed Trinitie, as shall giue them good content. Thus
much concerning the Generall Aduenture and Plantation.

In the Particular Plantation and Aduenture, there shalbe cer-
taine Signiories or other Portions of land allotted and graunted to
such as like not to be partakers of the Generall Plantation and Ad-
uenture; but haue otherwise a desire to ioyne together in seuerall
companies or corporations of select friends and acquaintance, or
else to plant apart, and single by themselues, as Lords of Manners,
or as Farmers.

These Signiories or Portions of Land shalbe conueyed and assu-
red vnto them in Fee simple, with all such Royalties, Liberties,
Priuiledges, Franchises, and Commodities, as shalbe fit and neces-
sary for the aduancement of their Plantations, and can (by vertue
of the Pattent) be granted vnto them.

They shall plant and people the same at their owne proper costs
and charges, and conuert the profits thereof to their owne vse and
behoofe, vnder the conditions following.

They shal yeerely pay vnto such Officers as shalbe appointed for
that purpose, the fift part of all Ores of Gold and Siluer, as shall at
all times hereafter, be found and gotten within the bounds and li-
mites of the Signiories and Lands graunted vnto them, which fift
part of Oare, is by the Pattent reserued to his Maiestie.

The fift part being deducted for his Maiestie, they shal also pay
to the Patentees, or vnto their Officers for that purpose appointed,
all such rents and dueties, as betwixt the said Patentees, and them,
shall be agreed vpon, and such as haue beene vsually payed by the
planters and inhabiters of the like Plantations, whereof there are
extant many presidents: And also from time to time shall obserue,
pay, & performe, all such other customs, impositions, reseruations,
and limitations, as are mentioned & expressed in the said Patent.

And for their safety and defence in all the said particular Plan-
tations, they shall be ayded, protected, and defended, both by Sea,
and Land, against all assaulters, inuaders, and intruders, accor-
ding to the power and strength of the Vndertakers of the Generall
nerall Plantation, which I hope (with Gods assistance)
shall be sufficient to resist and repell the ma-
lice of our greatest enemies.

FINIS.